...ro, providing the river does not ...e completed works faster than ...built. But, in reality, so little is ...own about the laws governing the ...formations of the Mississippi that ...aded man can guess at the cost and ...ss of any system of improvement ...as the most learned engineer can ... The only certain thing in the ...s is that the $5,104,0.0 estimated ...tion of the present plan to Cairo ...fraction of what the actual cost ...

...100 miles below Cairo, that por... is a duplicate of the 240 miles ...and Cairo, with every element of ...rtainty magnified twenty fold. ...f the Nation al debt would not suf... ...t the well-regulated river that is ...depicted in Washington every ...he River and Harbor bill is before ...

## MECCA.

### ...hammedan Pilgrimage.

*New York Herald.*

...5.—The usual yearly caravan, ...ed carpet for Mecca, started to...

...an route is from Cairo on the ...by the ancient Israelites across ... Suez, and from thence across ... and terrible wilderness" of ...a to Akaba, at the head of the ...ch of the Red Sea. Striking ... proceeds through the desolate ...ous regions of West Arabia ...gth, after a journey of 1,000 ...ght of Mecca, "the inviolable," ...grim hope of rest and safety. ...o which "faith" is exposed in ... are almost beyond endurance. ... many. Thirst destroys many ...tion and cleanliness are impra... ... caravan, as it rolls its slow ... scorched by the sun, suffocated ... followed by the famished vult... ...ving miasma. But the caravan, ...s with its living load, gets richer ...The treasures of the dead pil... ...the money-bags and distend the ...e survivors to an extent which ...stronger members of the disin... ...devote larger funds to the serv... ...easts, and sacrifices in Mecca ...n weaker hands have been re... ...ndent or possible. The Syrian ...m Damascus, running in its ... the range of mountains which ...ern side of the Valley of the ... passing through the old coun... ...b, Amnon, and Midian. Leaving ...rdanic regions it traverses Arabia ...nd the great central Desert of ...eeding to Dar-Azzah and thence, ...rney of 1,500 miles, to Mecca. ...rdinary journey, which for the ... passes between sterile mountain ...over immense sandy wastes, is ...rilous or less fatal in character ...hich sadly distinguishes the Egyp... The sufferings and mortality of ...s exceed in degree those of the ...amities of war, and are only to be ... records of famine and pestilence. ... caravan arrives at Mecca de... ...uch of its living freight, and of ... who have survived numbers, ...y disease, fail to obtain strength ...observance of the exhausting cer... ...the holy festival, which consists ...reies round the Caaba, runnings ...fa and Merwa, throwing stones at ...ascents of Mount Ararat, and ...sacrifices of sheep, goats, kine, ...the valley of Mina.

...ipal marine routes are those foi... ...e voyages from the North African ...rocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Trip... ..., the voyages from Constantin... ...rts of Turkey, and the voyages ... Persian, and the east coast of ...he passages by these routes being ...ertaken in sailing vessels ill ap... ...d of small capacity, are tedious, ... and in all respects most unsatis... ...o remedy the evils which at pres... ...e the pilgrimage to Mecca, and to ...e good which it is capable of ef... ...t not only humane objects, but ... much commercial value and in... The saving of human life is the ...et of civilization, and the promo... ...well being is successfully sought ...the instrumentality of "conser... ...course. The pilgrims trade as ... Mohammed says to them, "It ...no crime in you to seek an in... ...grading during your pilgrimage." ...ut practically little trade is ...to the amount effected it is of con... ...importance, leading as it does to ...on of the community of nations ...ofitable exchange of their respect... The solution of the difficulties ...of the pilgrimage will be found in ...n of the great land routes, and in ...restriction of the passage to mas... The completion of the Suez ...ers the solution easy by uniting ...ranean and the Red Sea and giv... ...finite line to the vast midland ...s of Mohammedan countries a ...ithful, and economic approach to ...Is ascertained that out of about ... more who annually contemplate ...e pilgrimage to Mecca, but half of ...deterred from attempting it by the ...he journey, about 300,000 are pre... ...ccept the advantages of a direct ...

...ber of pilgrims who visit Mecca ... estimated at not less than 153,000 ..."the day of the Courban Bairam," ...east, is the day on which the pil... ...t be present in Mecca. On reach... ...ean coast the pilgrims debark at ...at the flourishing town of Jeddah, ...Mecca. Jeddah is also the princi... ...both sides of the Red Sea. Be... ...extra steamers which touch at it ...pilgrimage to Mecca season the ...f the British India, the Austrian ...Russian (Odessa), the Turkish ...and the Egyptian Khédivé con... ...regularly at Jeddah. The towns ...m, Hodeida, Mocha, and Masso... ...Abyssinia), as well as the caravans ...erior of Arabia and those for the ... Abyssinia and Upper Exypt (Don... ...our, Sennar, and Central Africa), ...supplies of stock from Jeddah and ...ir supplies of produce for ... Jeddah. The exports consist ...f Mocha coffee, hides and ...ol, ivory, camel's hair, wax, ...oise-shell, mother of pearl, ostrich... ...sienna, gray amber, coral, aloes, ...sams, drugs, incense, myrrh, etc. ...rts are Manchester manufactures, ...ns, gray shirtings, Turkey-red ...rican petroleum, tin plates, can... ...its, hardware, knives, razors, scis... ..., bolts, hinges, screws, nails, white ...ns, petroleum lamps, leather trav... ... crockery ware, jewelry, chains, ...le. The Sultan of Turkey is con... ...e Supreme Chief of the Mohamme... ... and the direct living representa... ...e Prophet, and consequently the ...of the "Faithful" who seek the ...mple" never fail to pray for him ...e safety of the Ottoman Empire. ...those of the Mohammedan religion ...ed to pass the gates of Mecca, al... ...me three or four of other creeds ...ceeded in penetrating undetected ... precincts, but of course at the risk ...ives; in fact, it is most dangerous ...ristian or Jew to go far beyond the ...of Jeddah.

...ten days after the "Courban ...or Great Feast, the pilgrims begin ...at Jeddah to take steamer on their ...d journey; and their embarkation ...rally about ten days. After that ...lull for a short time until the ar... ...ose pilgrims who shall have visited ...likewise, and these are generally ... take steamer to Jeddah about ...ve days after the "Courban ...and for about eight or ten days. ...of deck passages are: From Jed... ...ancs to 50 francs each for Penang ...pore, and about 20 rupees for Bom... ...an be easily understood that the ...carrying these pilgrims are not the ...erable ones for Europeans, espe... ...ies and children, to travel by. To ...ers via the Red Sea it is needless to ...the extra danger or risk and incon... ...incurred on board of such vessels, ...at the season when the dangers of ...disease or contagion may be an... ...as likely to be prevalent. The ...cholera, and small-pox are more ...t on the other side of the Suez Canal ...this, and epidemics often suddenly ...it among the enormous mass of ...edan pilgrims to Mecca.

### New Incandescent Light.

*London Athenæum.*

...erdermann, whose electrical discoveries ...acted much notice, has just patented a ...descent lamp. The peculiarity of this ...sists in the fact that the vacuum, in...ble in all other such lamps, is dispensed ...r. Werdermann employs silicium in ...arbon, and he has succeeded in pro... ...ion better results than if carbon were ...

...ated persons and sufferers from wast... ...ases, such as consumption, scrofula, ...fections, will be greatly benefited by ...Owa's Iron Bitters.


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"50c---$1.50!"

"An Occasion Most Tempting!"

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'Glove Dep't!'

3,000 Pairs!

IN SIZES

7¹, 7², 7³, 8, 8¹, 8², 8³, 9,

Men's Kid Gloves!

(Undressed,)

50c per Pair!

Worth $1.50.

Orders by post faithfully attended to.

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A Fact!

That the large line of OUR OWN MAKE

Chamber Sets

At the price we have just put on them are the GREATEST BARGAINS in the Furniture line to be found in the city. Do not fail to verify it.

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August 25, 1882.

DR. PARKER:

Dear Sir: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-egg. Thanks to your superior skill and new appliance I now consider myself as sound as I ever was, not having worn a truss for more than a year, and am often lifting in the coal and wagons weights of 100 pounds or more. My age is 35 years.

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Residence, 549 West Jackson-st.

No operation cures more natural and effective.

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The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

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55 Ada-st., 2138 Indiana-av., 272 Chicago-av., offer advantages to be found in no similar institution. Send for catalogue.

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Will Reopen Saturday, Oct. 7.
Write for catalogue. Residence, 120 Twenty-fourth-st.

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CHESTER, Pa. Year opens September 13th. New Buildings. Superior accommodations. Appointments complete. English, Collegiate, Chemical, Civil Engineering Courses. Degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. Conrad, Esq., No. 95 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

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BOARD AND TUITION $150 TO $200 A Year. Address Female Seminary, Haddonfield, N. J.

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CUTLERY Of the highest grade, Pocket and Table Razors, Scissors, Tailor Shears, &c. Rogers' "A 1" and Triple-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. O. SPALDING & BRO., 108 Madison-st.

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Have just received and placed on sale

TODAY,

Another lot of those

'Mousquetaires'

(BERNHARDT GLOVES,)

In Terra Cottas and the new Willow Shades, Myrtles, Olives, &c.,

At 95c.

Earliest purchasers secure choicest colorings.

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FOR SALE.

1 pr. 12 5-8 carat White and Perfect Diamonds; one of the finest pairs ever seen here.

1 pr. Rubies 10 5-8—1-32 carats; one of the largest pairs in this country.

1 Ruby 10 1-2 carats; a curiosity on account of its size.

1 pr. Torquoise 8 5-8—1-16, which would make a magnificent pair of Earrings.

1 Magnificent Chatelaine Watch, set with 3 Rubies and over 200 Diamonds.

These articles can be sold at much less than their value, and are worthy the inspection of lovers of the rare and beautiful.

In addition we show a large stock of loose and mounted Diamonds and other Precious Stones, which we have "picked up" for cash and are able to sell at less than regular prices.

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(1) We claim to have the largest stock of Watches in Chicago.
(2) We claim to sell more Watches than any other house in Chicago.

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(ESTAB. 1857.)

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THE LAKESIDE,

THE MOST ELEGANT

PUFF SCARF

EVER MADE

For either standing or turn-down collars.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

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THOMAS & HAYDEN, Manufacturers, Chicago.

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F. M. ATWOOD,

SUCCESSOR TO

A. J. NUTTING & CO.,

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.

SILK AND BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,

TO MATCH.

WILSON BROS.,

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Are showing styles and qualities of

Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handk'fs, &c.,

To suit all. Inspection invited. Special attention is asked to their stock of

Dressing Robes and Jackets.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TENDERS

Are invited for the privilege of selling newspapers and books, etc., on the trains and at stations of the company.

Tenders will be received on or before the 15th November.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4, 1882.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS.

And Get a Pocket Cigar-Case Free.

WM. M. DALE, Druggist,
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

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One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers.
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The great remedy for all Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It cures Skin Diseases and Scrofula. Get a pamphlet and read the certificates from some of the most eminent physicians in the country. Has stood the test of seventy-five years. Bottled direct from the springs in Rockbridge County, Virginia, which are open for the reception of visitors from June 1 to Oct. 1 each year. Capacity, 1,000 quarts. For sale by druggists and mineral water dealers generally. Seventy-five cents for a half-gallon bottle.

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It's Being Fixed.

SEA'S Grand Opening!

THURSDAY.

ALL WILL BE READY. WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

Decorations by Jno. J. McGrath.
Stained Glass from Wells & Bro.
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IT'S NO SMALL MATTER

Getting up such a Spree.

BUT ALL WILL BE READY.

U KUM.

SEA'S---THURSDAY.

*We desire to call attention to the many*

NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS IN

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Dining-Room

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A. J. NEUBERGER,

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More than 75 styles of Chamber Suits at from $35 upward.
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Our stock of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM Furniture never was as LARGE, RICH, and VARIED as this fall, and we respectfully solicit inspection and a comparison of PRICES with those asked by other dealers.

GREAT BARGAINS still left in several lines we are closing out.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,

Wabash and Monroe.

EXCURSION

FROM

CHICAGO TO LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.

$25.15.

Tickets good to return for 40 days.

The Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railways will sell round-trip tickets at above rates for trains leaving Chicago Oct. 16. Excursion train will leave St. Louis 9 a. m. Oct. 17.

The State Fair of Arkansas is held at Little Rock from Oct. 16 to 21 inclusive, in conjunction with the Cotton-Planters' Association of America. This will be a splendid opportunity to see the great State of Arkansas and her products.

For further information apply at office of MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., 8 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

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Take the lead GENERALLY, for there are NONE BETTER, nor prices LOWER.

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The LARGEST and most SELECT collection of IMPORTED Overcoatings exhibited by any one house on the CONTINENT. Prices ranging from $45 to $85. All imported goods.

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TAILORS, 163 & 165 WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.


VOLUME XLII. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.


## POLITICAL.

### Ohio and West Virginia Hold State Elections Today.

### The Views of Governor Foster, Based on His Latest Information.

### He Believes the Republican Majority in Ohio Will Be Reduced to 10,000.

### Cleveland's Letter Accepting the New York Bourbon Nomination—Virginia Duelists.

### The Wisconsin Republican Committee Will Maintain Silence as to Hazelton and Keyes.

### OHIO.

THE VIEWS OF A COMPETENT JUDGE.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8.—There is no man in Ohio who is better qualified to judge of the probable outcome in this State than Gov. Charles Foster. He has been in position in the State for many years to know what is done and how it is done, and is one of the shrewdest calculators of chances in this country. In 1880, when almost every one was discouraged over the outlook in Ohio and Indiana, believing that the October election would go Democratic, I took particular pains to see and interview the Governor on the outlook. The result, as sent to THE TRIBUNE, was substantially that the Democrats were overconfident and that he was glad of it; that it was best that they should be, and that their defeat and discomfiture would be the greater on that account. He said that the canvass was being made in both States by school districts; that he had been in Indiana, and was prepared to say that it would go Republican unless all human calculations were at fault. He said that he had seen figures that showed conclusively that there would be a fair Republican majority. He said substantially the same thing in regard to Ohio. His figures were verified, as all the world knows.

LAST YEAR,

when he was running for Governor, it was considered by all that there were elements in the canvass that were much more difficult to estimate than usual. Statements and estimates were received from all parts of the State, and a few days before the election took place they made their estimates and sealed them, each one remarking that it was the most difficult campaign they had ever attempted to figure results upon. The figures were as follows:

Gov. Foster's estimate, 17,000 Republican majority.

Chairman G. K. Nash's estimate, 16,000 Republican majority.

Secretary Donaldson's, 14,000.

The result was Foster's majority was 23,000.

I cite these facts to show that the Governor is safe, and rather conservative than otherwise. He said of the present outlook to me today: "We have the same Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee that we have had for many years past.

THEY ARE EXCEEDINGLY COMPETENT.

Mr. Nash has about 42,000 men in the State with whom he is in correspondence; these are essentially the same as in years past. They are accustomed to making estimates and figuring closely upon every vote in their respective localities, and from figures received in years past from these men we know about how to calculate them. From these reports I am led to this conclusion: We shall lose 10,000 votes in Cincinnati and 5,000 in Cleveland. I consider this a liberal estimate of our losses. In other parts of the State the gains and losses will be about equal. I get this from the best of sources, and feel that it is reliable. We shall lose some in the smaller cities, but we shall gain largely in many of the rural counties. In several of these counties, where there have been several hundred Prohibition votes cast, there is no ticket in the field this year. I have had fears all along about the vote

IN THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT,

which is very solidly Republican. They have a way up there in such years as this of staying at home and sort of letting things go by default. They are generally very busy with their potato-digging and corn-husking, and seem to consider that of more importance than getting out to vote. They know that their Representative will be elected anyhow, and so get careless. I hear, however, from later accounts that there is a good deal of feeling on the subject of the election this fall—that the impression is out that it is important that every Republican should vote. If that is so we can count some additional votes.

"From all that we can hear, and I have taken a great deal of trouble to gain the facts, the Democrats are everywhere putting their energy

UPON THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

They seem willing to let the State ticket go if they can elect a fair share of their Congressional candidates. In their calculations they are bound to be disappointed. We shall get all the Congressmen we counted on with possibly two exceptions. I do not wish to publish the names of these, as it might do them an injustice. I think Brigham, of the Defiance district, will be elected. He is very popular in the country, as he is a high official in the Grange. He is not so popular as he ought to be in the towns, but the Republicans will nearly all go for him after all. Hart and Schultz will pull through. Gen. Keifer will come in with flying colors.

"I have no doubt but Everett will be elected in the new Twenty-first District; the Twentieth I do not consider so secure. I do not exactly expect that King will beat Frank Hurd, the Free-Trade Democrat in the Toledo district, still he stands a chance to do so.

"All through this campaign I have been more and more impressed with the idea that a discussion of the question of what is to be done with

THE SALOONS AND WHISKY

is what the people want to hear, and I feel at the close that I am right in my opinion on that subject. It is crowding to the front. The best class of the people of this State want the whisky trade taxed in some way so that some of the evils that come from the traffic may be compensated for. This is the freest whisky State in the Union today. The trade is practically under no restraint whatever. There are some laws on the statute-books, but they are for one cause or another not enforced and we simply run riot on that question. We make every other business pay its proportion of tax, why not this? There is about $15,000 in taxes paid by the whisky interest of the State, while an equal number of business men in other lines would pay

ALMOST THAT MANY MILLIONS.

Of course the liquor-men and the Democrats make common cause and will try to defeat us, but if we don't succeed in taxing this traffic this time we are bound to sooner or later. Money can't prevent it and talk can't prevent it. Strange as it may seem, the Prohibitionists are in many localities fighting us; they say that they want laws that absolutely prohibits the manufacture and sale of alcohol. This is impracticable. To take their own favorit illustration of slavery we can see how it works. The Republican party began by objecting to its extension. In other words, we were bound to curtail it by proper legal restrictions. How foolish would an abolitionist have been who would have refused to go with us because we would not immediately go to the full length which he thought we ought. We got to the end at last, but not all at once.

"Oh, the Republican party has taken the proper stand in the State, and I am confident that it will win. I know it will if the good, law-abiding portion of the community is still strong enough to rule."

GARY.

A BITTER CAMPAIGN IN CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9.—The situation is such that no man who has respect for his reputation as a political prophet will attempt to make a figure on either State, Congressional, or local tickets. The Republicans in this section are talking of from 3,000 to 8,000 majority on the State ticket, while the Democrats are fully confident that they will carry the State. The contest in Cleveland has called forth a degree of excitement, mixed with bitterness, that has not been equaled since Henry B. Payne was elected to Congress in 1874. S. T. Everett is the Republican nominee, and M. A. Foran the Democratic. As between the two, there would be no question of Everett's election, despite the opposition of the saloonkeepers and a majority of the Germans, but a break has been made into the Republican vote by W. H. Doan, a Prohibitionist, who has been nominated by that party, and also brought out as an Independent Republican. This movement has been

LED BY GEN. E. S. MEYER,

United States Attorney for this district, who has taken the stump for Doan. The most uncertain thing about the result is the extent to which Doan may be able to gain votes from the Republicans. Foran, on the other hand, will be bolted by a great many Irish Catholics, and the Everett men are claiming that their gain in this direction will make up for their losses to Doan. The Republicans are particularly incensed against Doan from the fact that he and several of his most ardent backers went to Columbus last winter and urged the passage of the Smith Sunday bill that has so largely assisted in placing the Republican party in its present position of danger. The outcome, so far as the Twenty-first District is concerned, is therefore very uncertain, and if Everett is elected by 500 majority his friends will be more than satisfied. The State ticket will be carried in both the Cleveland districts. In the other Congressional districts about Cleveland Messrs. McKinly, McClure, Updegraff, and Horr, the Republican nominees, will be elected without doubt.

IN CINCINNATI LAST NIGHT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—The headquarters of both parties in this city present busy scenes tonight. There is much going and coming, with but little disposition to talk of the probable result. It is in the air that the issue is in the greatest doubt, and the leaders of both parties are prepared for any result. This refers to the fate of the Congressional and county tickets. No one disputes but that the Democrats will carry the State ticket in Cincinnati by an unprecedented majority. The city is properly Republican by a majority of about 2,500. Last spring it went Democratic by a majority of 8,000. At that election about 13,000 voters staid away from the polls. The change was effected by the stampede of the German Republicans on account of the action of the State Legislature

ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Tomorrow there will be a much fuller vote, and there is no doubt but that on the Congressional and county ticket the Democratic majority will be greatly reduced, while on the State ticket, upon which, by common consent, a test vote on the liquor question is to be made, the majority of the Democrats will be increased. A careful poll of the German portion of the city has been made, and it indicates that about one-fourth of the disaffected Republicans will vote for the Republican candidates for Congress. If such proves to be the case and the Republicans who staid away from the polls last spring vote straight the Congressmen will be saved. Money is being freely spent by both parties. United States Supervisors of Election have been appointed and about 125 United States Deputy-Marshals to prevent frauds at the polls.

THE SALOONS AT DAYTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAYTON, O., Oct. 9.—There is every prospect of a bitter contest in this district tomorrow. It is not in this city a contest with the Democratic party, but with the saloon element, who are defiant, lawless, and aggressive. Tomorrow will bring serious trouble. There has not been such manifest animosity of spirit in an election in this district since War days. This is the very center of the contest between the liquor and law-and-order elements, and nothing can be foretold of the result but the assured election of the Republican Congressmen. It has been developed tonight that the saloonkeepers have employed bands of roughs to go to the Soldiers' Home and intimidate the Republican voters. They are to go armed, and, comine as they do from the worst elements in the city, there will be serious trouble. The Saloonkeepers' Association have assessed the 350 saloons a fifty heavily, and a fund of over $20,000 will be used in this city alone.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8.—A reapportionment of Ohio for Congress was made by the Legislature a few hours before adjournment April 17. There are now twenty-one districts in the State, and on the Foster-Bookwalter vote of 1881 they are divided politically as follows:

| District. | Foster, Bookwalter, Rep. | Dem. | Prohib. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (estimated) | 14,305 | 12,580 | 248 |
| 2 (estimated) | 14,305 | 12,580 | 248 |
| 3 | 15,870 | 14,412 | 724 |
| 4 | 11,388 | 15,770 | 588 |
| 5 | 11,282 | 14,253 | 1,059 |
| 6 | 15,547 | 14,629 | 735 |
| 7 | 14,875 | 13,987 | 731 |
| 8 | 16,477 | 13,844 | 1,798 |
| 9 | 16,286 | 15,062 | 1,626 |
| 10 | 11,660 | 13,771 | 606 |
| 11 | 16,384 | 12,683 | 370 |
| 12 | 17,298 | 15,993 | 1,000 |
| 13 | 13,029 | 18,423 | 757 |
| 14 | 14,098 | 11,915 | 930 |
| 15 | 13,624 | 12,135 | 854 |
| 16 | 15,656 | 13,977 | 798 |
| 17 | 16,082 | 15,052 | 778 |
| 18 | 17,675 | 14,248 | 705 |
| 19 | 18,445 | 7,385 | 797 |
| 20 | 15,858 | 12,189 | 902 |
| 21 | 11,967 | 16,537 | 871 |

The Republican districts in this vote are the First (1,725 plurality), Second (1,725 plurality), Third (1,457 plurality), Sixth (918 plurality), Seventh (1,508 plurality), Eighth (2,633 plurality), Ninth (1,394 plurality), Eleventh (3,711 plurality), Twelfth (1,360 plurality), Fourteenth (2,183 plurality), Fifteenth (1,489 plurality), Seventeenth (3,050 plurality), Eighteenth (3,427 plurality), Nineteenth (11,090 plurality), Twentieth (3,307 plurality), Twenty-first (3,650 plurality). Total Republican districts on the Foster-Bookwalter vote, sixteen.

The Democratic districts are: The Fourth (4,382 plurality), Fifth (4,971 plurality), Tenth (2,051 plurality), Thirteenth (3,295 plurality), Sixteenth (4,321 plurality). Total Democratic districts on the Foster-Bookwalter vote, five.

It is not expected, however, that the Republicans will carry sixteen districts out of twenty-one today. Owing to the prohibition and Sunday issue raised by some extremists in the party, they may lose Congressmen in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and perhaps in other districts.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO SATURDAY NIGHT.

The following communication has been received from Private Dalzell:

CALDWELL, O., Oct. 7.—A TRIBUNE reporter called on Private Dalzell and Interrogated him about the political situation today, with the following result:

Reporter—You have been up stumping in McKinley's district—how does it look there?

Private—O, never fear. McKinley's election is as sure as sure can be. He is a brilliant, noble fellow, and the people up there like him. He was a gallant soldier, and is safe as a coon. I saw and talked with Wallace—his Democratic opponent—yesterday, and he gives it up.

R.—How about the State ticket?

P.—It is more than in doubt. There is such a heavy undertow of Prohibition in our politics now one can't tell where it may drift us. It cannot be calculated, and most of it comes off our party. But Townsend was a gallant, wounded soldier, never drinks a drop of liquor himself, and is immensely popular with soldiers and the temperance folks. He may pull through. It is mixed. There will be a great deal of scratching. The vote will be hard to count out. I never saw such apathy in the Republican party in all my life. I have the greatest fears for the result in Ohio.

R.—How about Dawes' district?

P.—Dawes was a good soldier; so was Warner, the Democratic candidate for Congress. So far they are equal. It is a close district, very, and Warner is confident of election. Senator Sherman, who spoke in that district Wednesday, told Mr. Dawes he was certain of election, and his judgment is better than mine. I almost know personally every man in that district. I see many of them every day, for the line of his district is below here just ten miles, and I verily believe that Dawes is in great danger. I can only hope that he may get through by a bare scratch.

R.—How about

UPDEGRAFF?

P.—That is nearer home. I ought to be careful there. He is our Congressman, and I want to see him elected, not because I like the man or his methods of setting up the convention on me, but because he is a Republican. He ought to have 2,500 majority, and I know I would have had 4,000 at least, but I think he will be cut generally by my soldier friends.

After the people and the soldiers had declared for me, Updegraff's agents bought off my delegates. My friends are mad. I know the papers ignore this view of the case and underestimate the number of my friends in this district. The returns next Monday will open the eyes of the French gentlemen who think an old soldier like me can be trampled in the mud and beaten with money with impunity. But Updegraff will be elected by a wretched majority, just enough to warn the bosses not to repeat the St. Clairville game on me again.

The soldier element of this district was for me and it is against that man.

R.—Will we have a majority of the delegation?

P.—Unquestionably.

R.—You are not stumping in this district this year?

P.—No, sir; the bosses took good care not to invite me to stump in this district. They have an eye to the future. They want to hold me back, and in doing so jeopardized, maybe lost, the district and State ticket. You will see Wednesday.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

THE STATE ELECTION TODAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—West Virginia votes tomorrow for Congressmen, members of the State Legislature, and one Judge of the Circuit Court. There is a good prospect that the usual Democratic majority of from 12,000 to 28,000 will be very materially reduced. The tariff question has come to the front during the campaign, to the manifest injury of the Democrats. The State is hardly less interested in keeping up a high protective tariff than is Pennsylvania, and if the tariff discussion should lead to a reduction of the present tariff rate, the State would speedily become strongly Republican. The Republican leaders have been outspoken on the subject, and have maintained that the tariff should be so adjusted as to favor American labor wherever it comes into competition with foreign labor. The Democrats have uniformly dodged the question, or have spoken of it in so hesitating a way as to excite the suspicion that their theories are not in harmony with the interests of a State with the best of

MINERAL AND MANUFACTURING RESOURCES.

The only declaration the Democrats have made on the question was for some of the leaders to subscribe, before the importance of the issue in the present campaign was recognized, to the general Democratic principle that the rates of tariff should be reduced to the lowest point at which sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government can be secured. The Republicans do not expect to carry the State tomorrow, but hope to elect some portion of their ticket, and thus prepare the way for a complete victory one year hence.

THEIR CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES

are Gen. Nathan Goff in the First District, John W. Mason in the Second District, E. L. Butterick in the Third District, and the Hon. George Loomas in the Fourth District. For Judge of the Circuit Court they have nominated George B. Caldwell. He is opposed by the present incumbent, Judge Jacob, who is in little danger of failing of a reelection. Gen. Goff has made a magnificent canvass, and it is the belief in Wheeling that he stands a good chance of being elected. He has addressed large audiences in all parts of the district.

HIS MEETING IN WHEELING

was second only in size and enthusiasm to the one addressed by Blaine in the last Presidential campaign. Gen. Goff is opposed by J. H. Good, who is relying upon the usual Democratic majority to carry him through, and has not made an effective canvass. In the Second District John W. Mason has proved himself to be a strong candidate. He has ridden on horseback through every part of his district, and has made a good impression among the humbler elements. He speaks reservedly of his chances, but still hopefully. The new Election law will be in force tomorrow for the first time. It is intended to prevent deception at the polls as well as illegal voting. If a candidate is "scratched," it must be done distinctly, and in red ink, so that the voter to whom it is handed at the polls may be readily aware of the change.

## NEW YORK.

ACCEPTANCE OF HIS NOMINATION BY GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Grover Cleveland, in a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, says:

Our citizens for the most part attach themselves to one or other of the great political parties, and under ordinary circumstances they support the nominees of the party to which they profess fealty. It is quite apparent that under such circumstances the primary election or caucus should be surrounded by such safeguards as will secure absolutely free and uncontrolled action. Here the people themselves are supposed to speak; here they put their own hands to the machinery of government, and in this place should be found a manifestation of the popular will. When by fraud, intimidation, or any other questionable practice the voice of the people is here smothered, a direct blow is aimed at

A MOST PRECIOUS RIGHT

and one which the law should be swift to protect. If the primary election is uncontaminated and fairly conducted, those there chosen to represent the people will go forth with the impress of the people's will upon them, and the benefits and purposes of a truly representative government be attained. The public officers are the servants and agents of the people to execute the laws which the people have made and within the limits of the Constitution which they have established. Hence the interference of officials of any degree,

tion in the hands of the sovereign people for final settlement. The expenditure of money to influence the action of the people at the polls or to secure legislation is calculated to excite the gravest concern. When this pernicious agency is successfully employed the representative form of government becomes a sham, and laws passed under its baleful influence cease to protect, but are made means by which the rights of the people are sacrificed and the public Treasury despoiled. It is useless and foolish to shut our eyes to the fact that this evil exists among us, and the party which leads in an honest effort to return to better and purer methods will receive the confidence of our citizens and secure their support.

DAVID B. HILL,

in a very short letter, accepts the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, confident that "the platform will commend itself to the best citizens of all parties."

THE ASSESSMENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Hubbellizing for the State campaign has begun. Some of the clerks in the post-office have received a circular letter from the Secretary of the Republican State Committee requesting them to contribute to the Republican cause. It is said the clerks will not respond until they hear what percentage of their salaries they are expected to contribute. This politely-worded suggestion makes no mention of salaries or percentages, and contains no implied threat of unpleasant consequences in case of a refusal. In this respect it presents a marked contrast to previous circulars of political committees for the same purpose, which have been dictatorial in their demands, and when addressed to officeholders have specified the sum to be "voluntarily" contributed by the receiver. This change of tactics was the subject of comment today, and was attributed to the effect of the efforts on behalf of civil-service reform. It was predicted that, in view of the present state of public sentiment, the politicians would not dare attempt to bring any "pressure" to bear upon the public servants who should disregard their appeals.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

There was no apparent unity today among the Republican managers upon the question of who should be nominated for Congressman-at-Large. A considerable number of the persons heretofore mentioned for the place have declined. Ex-Vice-President Wheeler was reported to have declined the nomination for reasons personal to himself. It was admitted by members of the committee that Mr. Wheeler's name would not be brought before the committee today. Alexander E. Orr, of the firm of David Dows & Co., who has been mentioned for the place, is no longer talked of, for the reason that he is said to have declared his intention not to support the State ticket. An ex-State Senator of this city is also reported to have declined because he "did not like sucked oranges." A new name was mentioned yesterday by Mr. Crosby, the member of the committee from Delaware County. He proposed that

CONGRESSMAN FERRIS JACOBS,

of that district, be chosen for the place. Mr. Jacobs was one of the delegates at Chicago who refused to obey the unit rule, and he has also a clear record on the River and Harbor bill, and has won the favor of farmers by pushing the bill in Congress to prevent the sale or exportation of oleomargarine as butter. Still Mr. Jacobs' name did not seem to meet with much favor among the Administration members of the committee. Howard Carroll is apparently the only person anxious for the nomination. Chairman Smythe and Mr. French had a consultation with the President today, and it was reported later that a candidate had been agreed upon, but the name could not be learned.

DENIALS.

A prominent Republican who has close relations with the Administration said today: "There is one thing that you may announce as settled—that is, that Judge Folger will not resign his position as Secretary of the Treasury before the November election. Another thing you may deem settled in case Secretary Folger should resign after the election, the position vacated by him will not be tendered to John C. New. Finally, you may say—and this I have on the authority of the President himself—that Mr. Arthur is not troubled with

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

or any other kidney complaint, so far as he knows. There has been no consultation of physicians over any other real or imaginary complaint affecting him. He had a cold some time ago, and his physician prescribed for that. When he left Washington he was troubled with malaria, but not in a severe form. His physician advised him to go inland to get rid of it. This was the reason of his trip to the Thousand Islands. He enjoyed himself very much while there, and has come back fully restored to health. Any stories of the President having a chronic disease of any kind are pure fabrications."

CONKLING WILL NOT SPEAK.

An unsuccessful effort was made to induce ex-Secretary Evarts and Senator Miller to speak at the Academy of Music meeting on Wednesday night. Ex-Senator Conkling will not make speeches during the campaign. The disaffection at Buffalo is deep-seated, and an address has been issued by a large number of Republicans, giving their reasons for not supporting Folger and Carpenter.

SESSIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Sessions-Bradley bribery case, growing out of the attempt to return Conkling to the Senate after he had resigned, is put over till December.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

This week will be an active one in local politics, as the Democratic primaries and convention will be held. There are indications of a split in the ranks, or rather a reopening of the split which has for a long time existed between Tammany and the county Democracy. The doings of the Democrats are narrowly watched by the Republicans, who are aware that unless their opponents divided the chance of electing the Republican State ticket is very slim indeed. The proceedings of the Democracy in this city during this week are therefore of much more than local interest. The Kings County Democrats will probably not hold their convention until the Republicans have made their nominations. Matters at political headquarters today were rather quiet. Howard Carroll's letter, published today, saying that he would not pay a dollar to secure his election, either directly or indirectly, caused some comment of a favorable character. His name is still the most prominently mentioned in connection with the vacancy on the Republican ticket caused by Hepburn's refusal to run for Congressman-at-Large.

WHEELER DECLINES.

The *Post's* Washington special: A gentleman from Malone says a letter was received there by William A. Wheeler from the Republican Central Committee, inviting him to accept the position as Congressman-at-Large in New York, and he had replied that for reasons personal to himself, which would be deemed satisfactory by any one, he declined the honor.

EX-GOV. MERRILL,

of Iowa, who has recently made a trip through New York, yesterday told a TRIBUNE reporter that Republican success was not so doubtful in the Empire State as some had asserted. "The quarrel in the Republican ranks," said the ex-Governor, "is more fancied than real—that is, the picture is overdrawn. A quarrel within the ranks of a party is always worse in the beginning than at the time of election. The quarrel among the Republicans of New York State is greater now than it will be a few weeks later, and I believe that it will all be healed before election-day in November. When the Republicans settle down to the fact that Judge Folger is their candidate, they will unite upon and vote for him. I am not such a Stalwart as to believe in the methods adopted to secure his nomination, but in point of integrity he is equal to the Democratic nominee, and in learning and intelligence, and all that goes to make men worthy, he is the peer of the gentleman from Buffalo."

"But the Democracy is united," said THE TRIBUNE representative.

"Yes, the Democracy in New York State presents a solid front at this time.

CLEVELAND IS A SMART MAN,

and I think that he will carry Buffalo. There is no doubt in my mind but that some trade was made with Tammany, but what its nature is nobody seems to know or care. I, myself, am for the best man and the best principle. But Folger looms head and shoulders in ability above Cornell. The Administration made a mistake in urging the nomination of Judge Folger, nevertheless he is a clean man, known for his purity of life, and I have a greater faith in his keenness, in his ability, and in his general character as an honest and upright man than that of any other person whom the Republicans could have nominated. His argument in his letter of acceptance I regard as the true political theory. His argument was that it was his duty to accept, as it was too late either to hold another convention or to select any new man before election-day who would accept. I think that he did right under the circumstances, and that he will succeed."

## WISCONSIN.

THE STATE COMMITTEE RESOLVES TO REMAIN SILENT AS TO HAZELTON AND KEYES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—The special committee appointed by the Republican State Committee to effect a settlement of the troubles between Keyes and Hazelton, in the Third District, held its final meeting in Postmaster Payne's office today. Edward Sanderson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Mr. Payne, Secretary of the State Central Committee, were present. Gen. Winkler submitted a report giving in detail the efforts and failure of the committee to harmonize matters. The report was in substance what has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE on the subject, and was a plain statement of the facts, without a word of comment or a single recommendation. Mr. Payne said that both Mr. Keyes' and Hazelton's friends had demanded the report, and he asked what had better be done. After discussing the matter at some length, it was decided not to make the letter public, and letters were written to both of the interested parties notifying them that, as the committee had failed to effect any settlement, nothing further could be done, and that the report would be referred to the State Central Committee. Sanderson and Payne both said that if the report was given to the public as an official document it might do some harm, and they thought it would be best to suppress it by holding it until the next meeting of the Central Committee, which would probably not take place until after the election.

SILENCE, ALSO, AS TO PROHIBITION.

At the time of the recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, in this city, the public expectation was that before the real opening of the campaign an address would be made setting forth the principles of the party, accompanied by the usual appeal for hard, honest work to roll up the usual Republican majority in the State. The main feature of interest in this connection was the position to be taken on the prohibitory question, and the address was awaited with much interest. Last week P. M. Payne, Secretary of the State Committee, stated that the address would probably be ready the first part of the present week, and the general expectation was that it would be furnished in time for publication tomorrow morning. Tonight Mr. Payne stated that it had been decided not to issue the address, although it was completed and approved. He said it would be an innovation to publish an address on a year when there is no Presidential or State ticket to be elected. When asked what ground the address, as proposed, took

ON THE PROHIBITORY QUESTION,

Mr. Payne declined to state anything explicit beyond the fact that those who drafted the document were of the opinion that the whole question should be left to the Legislature. The Hon. Horace Rublee, former Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, when asked as to the reasons for the non-issuance of the address, replied that while it had been the practice of the Chairman to publish addresses before important elections, such work had been done in accordance with the ideas of the Chairman himself personally, and not because of any action tending to that end by the committee as a whole. In the present case, he said, although present at the committee's meeting, he did not remember that any such committee was specially charged with the duty of preparing and publishing any address.

KEYES' CAMPAIGN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—It is generally understood here that Keyes will open his campaign immediately, first issuing an address by the Congressional committee, explaining the situation from their standpoint. A program for a vigorous canvass of the district will be announced within a few days.

MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—The indications today are that the Democrats will indorse so much of the Trades Assembly County ticket as is made up of Democrats. There is, however, a wide diversity of opinion as to what course the Republicans will take concerning the candidates on the Assembly ticket who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but the opinion of the better-informed men among Republicans appear to be that the party will make straightout nominations and pay no attention to the action of the Trades Assembly. The friends of Mr. Paulus, the Trades Assembly candidate for Clerk of Courts, will make a strong effort to secure his nomination by the regular Republican Convention. Mr. Paulus is a very popular young German, and is regarded as the special representative of the young German Republicans and of the Turner element. His defeat as a candidate for Clerk of Courts in the Republican County Convention two years ago was a great disappointment to his friends, and they are now enthusiastic in favor of his nomination this year. The Democrats will have little difficulty in carrying their convention for Mr. Bentley for Sheriff, as it is understood that he accepts the Trades Assembly nomination and really desires the office. He is an honorable and popular citizen, and the personal friend of the present efficient Republican Sheriff, Mr. Rugee.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

of the Democratic County Committee will hold a secret meeting tomorrow night to prepare for the County Convention of the party and to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the nominations just made by the Trades Assembly. There is much and widespread disaffection among the Democrats of the county, growing out of the disorganized and unsatisfactory method of the County Committee. That committee has grown to be an unwieldy body of some 300 members, less than a score of whom usually attend the called meetings, and some steps will be taken to endeavor to reorganize the party here, a process attempted just before almost every important election.

## VIRGINIA.

THE DUELISTS—WISE AND OTHER WISE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—Much excitement has prevailed here today over the reported impending duel between Congressman George D. Wise and John Ambler Smith, the Mahone nominee. The language of Mr. Smith was such as invariably forces believers of "the code" to the field, for, in closing his speech, he denounced Mr. Wise as "a liar, scoundrel, coward, braggart, and bulldozer," and said he would meet him with pistols, shotguns, cannon, or in any other way he might wish. Mr. Smith is still at large. While his duel is hourly expected a card giving indication of

STILL ANOTHER AFFAIR OF HONOR

is published today, the antagonistic parties being Maj. John A. Daniel, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, and John S. Wise, Mahone's candidate for Congressman-at-Large. The correspondence is begun by Maj. Daniel, who, in his open letter addressed to Mr. Wise, says:

Sir: A friend, writing from Staunton, informs me that in a public speech made there by you on the night of the 21st inst. you referred to my opposition to a Commission of Land Sales bill as stated in a speech made by me at the same place, and made use of the following language: "It would have been well for him if that bill had been passed at an earlier date, as it would have saved him from bankruptcy for purloining judicial funds." I write to inquire whether or not, on the occasion named, you made the remarks above given or remarks of a similar import.

Mr. Wise in his reply says:

Your informant entirely misrepresents what I said. I cannot quote my exact language, for it was extemporaneous, and the unmistakable sense and purport of it was that, if the commission of Land Sales bill, or one like it, had passed in time, it would have saved you from the verge of bankruptcy by liabilities left upon you by your former partner, which you had been compelled to pay to protect yourself. It seems to me that nothing but malignity could have reported my language concerning you as reflecting on your personal integrity.

MAJ. DANIELS PUBLISHES THE LETTER

with his own comments, in which he says:

I accept the statement of Capt. John S. Wise as to the intended purport of his remarks in reference to me, made in his recent speech at Staunton. The information, given by a gentleman of the highest sense of honor and of equal intelligence and reliability, who heard them, leaves no doubt upon my mind that they were susceptible of the interpretation which they placed upon them, and that they made upon Capt. Wise's hearers the impression which the information derived from these gentlemen conveys. I can well understand that, in the heat of extemporaneous discussion, sentiments and expressions may fall from the speaker's lips which do not represent his real meaning or meet his deliberate sanction, but I cannot conceive how my personal liabilities for any one can, by any possibility, become the legitimate subject of a political speech. That the gentleman to whom Capt. Wise's reference was made became involved in pecuniary troubles is true, but, in my opinion, without the deliberate intent of doing wrong. Since then he has been and is now boldly struggling to redeem his error with an industry and resolution which command the respect, sympathy, and good will of all right-minded men. The spirit that would make the misfortunes of his family the subject of public discussion to subserve political ends needs no characterization at my hands.

Mr. Wise is out of the city. Trouble is anticipated between him and Daniel, as both are "fighting men."

A CANARD.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—Inquiries concerning the truth of the report that Smith and Wise had fought a duel today show there is no truth in it. Both were seen on the streets of Richmond today.

## CONNECTICUT.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9.—A movement to divert German votes from the Republican party in Connecticut assumed definit shape in New Haven this afternoon. The project is based upon the presence in the Republican platform of a plank favoring submitting to the people at the polls a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. The nuclei of the movement is the Fortschritts Bund, or Progressive Union, of New Haven, and its several subordinate societies throughout the State. They held a convention of delegates representing the several Senatorial districts. There was a diversity of opinion among the Republican and Democratic members as to whether the convention should put forward an independent ticket or make up a ticket composed of those candidates of the two regular tickets who are not antagonistic to the principles of the Fortschritts Bund.

THE LATTER IDEA PREVAILED,

and the result was the formation of a ticket composed of all the nominees of the Democratic State ticket with the exception of Mr. Sanford, of Reading, candidate for Controller. For the place the convention selected Gen. Sloate, of New Haven, candidate for Controller on the Republican ticket. Mr. Sanford, in the Legislature last winter, voted for the new Liquor-License law, which is obnoxious to many Germans. The idea was advanced and applauded in the convention that the main purpose of this movement by the Germans is to compel the exclusion by either party for all time of prohibition as a political issue, on the theory that it is a moral rather than a political question. The Executive Committee was authorized to issue campaign literature.

## ILLINOIS.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTICELLO, Ill., Oct. 9.—Adlai Stevenson, Democratic-Greenback candidate for Congress of this (Fourteenth) district opened his canvass in Piatt County at this city in the court-house tonight. A large crowd gathered to hear him. He will speak at various points in the county during the week following and reply to J. H. Rowell, Republican candidate, who closed his canvass a few days ago.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 9.—Capt. J. H. Rowell, Republican candidate for Congress, spent today in the city, and expressed himself as highly gratified at the progress of the campaign. He has just completed a canvass of Macon County, where he was gladly received, and where he spoke to large and attentive audiences of solid Republicans. Capt. Rowell will make six speeches in Logan County this week, commencing tonight at Hartsburg. He will have a cordial hearing at every point.

BUREAU COUNTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 9.—The Prohibitionists of Bureau County held a convention here today and nominated county officers, selected mostly from the nominees of the other parties. They also nominated delegates to a Senatorial Convention for this district.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—The State campaign was opened tonight with a Republican rally in Tremont Temple, over which Gen. Long presided. The audience was a most notable one, being composed almost wholly of solid business-men, and therefore in strong contrast with those which will gather at the coming Butler meeting. Gov. Long's speech was wholly upon the details of the State Administration; that of Mr. Bishop, the nominee for Governor, dealt with general political principles. Congressmen Crapo and Robinson, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York spoke principally upon National questions.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT

received a severe blow today by the refusal of Congressman Morse to run in the Fifth District in opposition to Bowman and the declination of E. B. Haskell, editor of the Boston *Herald*, to accept the nomination of the Civil-Service Reformers in the Ninth District in opposition to Candon. The result will probably be that in the Fifth District Charles Theodore Russell or, Prof. Thayer, of Harvard College, will be selected as a candidate, while in the Ninth Col. Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, will be selected, with the chances for each considerably lessened.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Francis A. Peters was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Greenbackers of the Eleventh District nominated Wilbur F. Whitney for Congress.

## POLITICAL POINTS

FROM THE CAPITAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—A Republican who has just returned from campaign headquarters at New York says that he has no doubt that Judge Folger will remain Secretary of the Treasury until after the November election, and he also stated that the opinion was rapidly gaining ground at the campaign headquarters that Mr. Folger would be elected. The tide which for the last two weeks has been against him, they say, is now turning, and the Republicans who have disapproved of the action of the Saratoga Convention are not likely to do anything to contribute to Democratic success. A gentleman who holds a confidential business relation with Senator Jones, of Nevada, who saw that gentleman in New York just before he started for the West, says that it is not probable that he would, under any circumstances, accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury if it should be tendered him, as his seat in the Senate would be most likely to be filled by a Democrat, and the Administration might thereby lose the support of the Senate.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Republican State Committee of North Carolina is using patronage to the greatest possible extent to secure the success of the coalition movement. The following very private circular has just been issued from the headquarters of the Republican State Committee:

Will you please ascertain if there are Postmasters in your county who are using their personal or official influence against the Liberal movement? If so, you will please give their names and office, and recommend some suitable person for the place who can give the bond.

These circulars undoubtedly would not have been issued had the Republican State Committee not received intimations that they would be able to carry out their purpose, and that all Postmasters who oppose the coalition movement would be certain to lose their positions.

A NORTH CAROLINA GENTLEMAN,

now here, who has received one of these circulars, says: "There never was such bulldozing as is being resorted to by the Liberal managers in North Carolina. They show their lack of judgment. The injudicious use of the President's name has done the movement a great deal of damage. Instead of terrifying the Republicans, it has made them defiant, and has lost friends for the President. Persons who do not live in the State, and who know nothing of the details of its politics seem to have undertaken to drive the Republicans into a coalition with the thousands of imaginary Democrats who want us to help beat the Bourbons. The truth is that there are not 1,000 Democrats in North Carolina in the Liberal movement. There is nothing of it except the revenue and other Federal officers. These Democrats may be hidden away in Washington to be sprung on the State on election-day, but so far we have not seen them there, nor have we heard their names. A few old played-out Democrats have been bought and paid for, but they control nothing outside of their own vote."

THE READJUSTER CANVASS

in Virginia is becoming very animated. Gov. Cameron and Senator Mahone will probably take the stump within a week. Prof. Langston is already in the field, and George T. Downing, the colored man who was a friend of Sumner, has come out in a card announcing that he too favors the Mahone movement. Meanwhile Dezendorf, the Republican straightout candidate for Congress in the Norfolk district, complains that there is so much confusion at the places where he has appointed meetings that he cannot be heard, and it is intimated by his friends that this is the result of a conspiracy.

## OTHER STATES.

NEBRASKA.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 7.—In a recent TRIBUNE interview the prediction was made that through lack of organized opposition the woman-suffragists would carry Nebraska in November. This danger has become so apparent that it has developed an opposition that bids fair to offset the efforts of Miss Susan B. Anthony and her following in this State. It may be imagined that the opposition is not formed by those ladies who, as one has happily expressed it, "Instinctively shrink from exercising this so-called right of suffrage and the responsibilities and public duties that it entails upon us." The liquor interests are aroused to their danger, for with one exception all of the suffragist speakers, from Miss Anthony down, who have touched upon the question, have declared that woman-suffrage means prohibition of liquor selling.

This exception was Madame Clara Neyman, of New York, who in the National Convention here last month opposed prohibition. The members of the State Liquor Protective Union assert that she was persuaded to take this stand by the Prohibitionists as a bid for the German votes. The Liquor Union will spend $1,000 or so this season among the Germans of the State in organizing against the womans-suffragists.

The woman-suffragists will spend ten times as much in carrying on the campaign from their headquarters in Omaha. They appear to have such inexhaustible funds for printing, renting opera-houses, and campaign expenses that "My dear Hubbell" might well scratch his head and wonder where it all came from.

KANSAS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 9.—C. Fremont Cochrane, of this city, returned today from a tour of the Kansas Pacific with the Hon. George W. Glick, nominee for Governor on the Democratic ticket. He informs your representative that so far as he was able to determine, Mr. Glick's chances have not been exaggerated. Everywhere he met Republican clubs organized to support him, and was surprised to find the general sentiment so furious against prohibition. In Abilene, Junction City, and Salina he found public sentiment more decidedly against the law than in Atchison, and the people are organizing to defeat St. John. Mr. Glick's meetings were very large, and revolting Republicans are to be seen everywhere. Mr. Cochrane honestly believes, after due consideration, that St. John will be defeated for Governor. Those best posted say Mr. Glick will obtain 4,000 Republican votes in the Counties of Pottawatomie, Clay, Davis, Dickinson, and Salina.

NEW JERSEY.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—A convention will be held here tomorrow to discuss a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in the State.

## THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly cooler partly cloudy weather, local rains in Tennessee, northerly to easterly winds, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Lake region, generally fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, stationary or slight rise in barometer, and stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather and cool northerly winds, and higher barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, local rains followed by fair weather, winds generally from north to east in southern portions, and higher barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the extreme Northwest and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. Easterly gales continue in the Southern Florida, with heavy rains and a severe storm central in the East Gulf. Generally fair weather prevails on the Atlantic Coast, with warm southerly winds north of Cape Hatteras. Cooler fair weather and north to west winds are reported from the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Light rains are reported from the Missouri Valley, Tennessee, and Indian Territory, with slightly cooler northerly to easterly winds. Slightly cooler fair weather is indicated for the Middle New England States and the Lower Lake region during Tuesday, preceded by light showers near the coast. Rain will prevail in the southern portion of the South Atlantic States, with increasing northeasterly winds. The cyclone central in the eastern gulf, southwest of Punta Rossa, will move northward and cause dangerous winds on the South Atlantic coast and in east gulf during Tuesday and Wednesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

| Stations. | Ther. 2:18 p. m. | Ther. 10:18 p. m. | Wind. | | Rn. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 73 | 65 | N.W. | Light. | .01 | Clear. |
| Alpena | 69 | 56 | W. | Fresh. | 0 | Cldy. |
| Bismarck | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Buffalo | 67 | 58 | S.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cairo | 81 | 68 | N.E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Concho, Tex. | 93 | 67 | W. | Calm. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cheyenne | 80 | 55 | W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Chicago | 69 | 55 | W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 76 | 64 | N.E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cleveland | 68 | 51 | S.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Davenport | 64 | 56 | W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Deadwood | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denison, Tex. | 84 | 71 | S. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Denver | 56 | 46 | S. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Des Moines | 63 | 52 | N.E. | Fresh. | 0 | Cldy. |
| Detroit | 68 | 55 | W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Dodge City | 61 | 47 | N. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Dubuque | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Duluth | 59 | 41 | N.W. | Light. | .. | Fair. |
| Erie | 70 | 61 | N.W. | Fresh. | .. | Cldy. |
| Escanaba | 62 | 47 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Fair. |
| Champaign, Ill. | 64 | 47 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Fort Buford | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fort Custer | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fort Garry | 48 | 38 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Fort Smith | 87 | 73 | S.W. | Light. | 0 | Fair. |
| Galveston | 88 | 78 | S.E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Grand Haven | .. | 58 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Huron, Dak. | 56 | 44 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 69 | 55 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 65 | 57 | N. | Light. | 0 | Fair. |
| Las Animas | 75 | 45 | N.E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| La Crosse | 69 | 54 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Leavenworth | 71 | 57 | S.E. | Fresh. | .30 | Lt rain |
| Louisville | 75 | 64 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Little Rock | 79 | 70 | E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Marquette | 62 | 48 | W. | Fresh. | .08 | Cldy. |
| Memphis | 75 | 71 | N.E. | Light. | .01 | Cldy. |
| Milwaukee | 69 | 55 | W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Mackinaw | 62 | 45 | N.W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Moorhead | 63 | 38 | .. | Calm. | 0 | Clear. |
| Nashville | 80 | 69 | N. | Light. | .36 | Lt rain |
| North Platte | 56 | 48 | N.E. | Fresh. | .30 | Lt rain |
| Omaha | 64 | 54 | N. | Fresh. | .08 | Cldy. |
| Oswego | 70 | 59 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 74 | 59 | N.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Port Huron | 67 | 48 | N.E. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Rochester | 71 | 54 | W. | Brisk. | 0 | Clear. |
| San Antonio | 92 | 72 | W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Sandusky | 69 | 56 | W. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| Springfield, Mo. | 69 | 55 | S.E. | Fresh. | 0 | Fair. |
| Shreveport | 90 | 72 | .. | Calm. | 0 | Clear. |
| Springfield, Ill. | 64 | 47 | N.E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 68 | 59 | E. | Fresh. | 0 | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 60 | 39 | .. | Calm. | 0 | Clear. |
| St. Vincent | 45 | 30 | S.E. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Stockton, Tex. | 88 | 71 | S.W. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Toledo | 68 | 55 | N. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 82 | 73 | S. | Light. | 0 | Clear. |
| Yankton | 66 | 51 | W. | Light. | .01 | Lt rain |

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Rn. | Wind. | Vel. | R'n. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. | 29.958 | 57.9 | 75 | W. | 14 | .02 | Cloudy. |
| 10:53 a. m. | 29.954 | 64.9 | 54 | N. | 9 | 0 | Clear. |
| 2:53 p. m. | 30.015 | 69.3 | 34 | N.W. | 9 | 0 | Clear. |
| 6:53 p. m. | 30.040 | 60.0 | 70 | W. | 3 | 0 | Clear. |
| 10:53 p. m. | 30.084 | 56.1 | 86 | W. | 3 | 0 | Clear. |

Maximum temperature, 69.5.
Minimum temperature, 52.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.998.
Mean daily thermometer, 61.1.
Mean daily humidity, 72.0.

## WASHINGTON.

### White-House Denials of the Reports About Mr. Arthur's Health.

### Two Men Arraigned on a Charge of Bribery of Government Employes.

### Assistant Treasurer Acton Far Behindhand with the Gold Certificates.

THE PRESIDENT.

HIS HEALTH IS NOT GOOD—SOME INDIGNATION, HOWEVER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The reports as to President Arthur's health are denied with some indignation at the White House, where it is stated that he is in perfect health, as his achievements on his fishing expedition show, but persons who ought to know say that the President, before leaving Washington did have serious apprehensions that he was to be troubled with some kidney disease; that these apprehensions are shared by physicians, who advised rest, and for this reason he visited Alexandria Bay and kept himself as much as possible from politicians. He does not intend to return to Washington until late in October, or, if possible, until frost comes.

BRIBES

OFFERED TO GET SHEETS OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING PAPER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The hearing as to the alleged conspiracy to purloin impressions of Government notes and stamps from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the purpose of breaking down Mr. Irish, the present Superintendent of that office, commenced today. There is no doubt that there was an organized conspiracy to secure impressions of different classes of Government securities from that bureau, but it is by no means established that the thefts were instigated by aspirants for Mr. Irish's place for the purpose of showing how lax the administration of affairs there was. On the contrary, Mr. Berry, the Philadelphian who is an aspirant for the place, reports, has always heard of Union men, has come here very indignant that such accusations should have been made, and strenuously denies any knowledge of any such conspiracy. Whatever may have been the motives of the persons who endeavored to secure these impressions, if the acts which they attempted can be sustained, the penalty is quite as severe, whether they sought them for theft or for purposes of the conspiracy indicated.

PROCEEDINGS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—William H. Salter and Wilmot H. Ward this afternoon were arraigned before United States Commissioner Bundy charged with attempting to unlawfully obtain possession of the distinctive paper used in printing revenue-stamps and currency in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing through the bribery of employés. Arraignment was made upon the following affidavit, sworn to by Chief Brooks, of the Government Secret Service:

I, James J. Brooks, do, on information and belief, make oath that William H. Salter and Wilmot H. Ward did, on the 6th day of September, 1882, and on divers other times, make certain criminal proposals to Elizabeth Thompson, also William A. Darling, employés or laborers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, connected with the Treasury of the United States—to wit: that, if said Thompson, or Darling, either or both of them, would take and steal a sheet of distinctive paper, used by the Government of the United States upon which its stamps for internal revenue are printed, or if they would take and steal a sheet of stamps or currency, finished or unfinished, and deliver the same to either or both of them, the said Salter and Ward, then, in consideration of such service, either Thompson or Darling, or both of them, should receive certain money consideration, namely, and as a former reward and employment at a sum not less than $7 per day.

JAMES J. BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of October, A. D., 1882.

C. S. BUNDY, United States Commissioner.

THE CHARGES

are made under Sec. 5,451 of the revised statutes, which prohibits any person from attempting, by bribery or other considerations, to obtain possession of anything of value belonging to the Government, or from inducing any Government officer to commit any fraud upon the United States. The penalty prescribed is imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine of not more than three times the amount of the proffered bribe. After a short argument by counsel, examination was waived. Coyle, representing the Government, expressed a willingness to accept bail in $2,000 for each defendant. They were accordingly committed to await the action of the grand jury.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

ACTON'S AMBITION O'ERLEAPS ITSELF.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The demand for the new gold certificates are very much in excess of the ability of the Government to supply them, under the system which requires that each certificate, no matter what the denomination, shall be signed by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Mr. Acton. It is an innovation upon the practices of the department to have certificates of this sort countersigned in writing by any one, or to have them sent to New York before they are ready for issue. National-bank notes and legal-tender notes when they leave the printing-press are complete, it having been found that the engraved work was quite as sure protection against counterfeiting as the written signatures.

IT IS THE GOSSIP

at the department, however, that Assistant-Treasurer Acton especially desired that his name should appear on the certificates, and that Judge Folger, without consultation with the authorities who know about such matters, arranged to have them countersigned in writing by Mr. Acton at New York. It is found that Mr. Acton is physically incapable to write his signature in the office as required to meet the demand for the certificates, and it is now suggested that another certificate be issued, to be countersigned by some officers in Washington.

STAR ROUTES.

FOREMAN DICKSON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—William Dickson, foreman of the star-route jury, has employed Walter Davidge, one of the Government counsel in the Guiteau case, to prosecute his charges against the officers of the Department of Justice whom he claims approached him to bribe him.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER

is vigorously pushing the inquiry into the attempted bribery of jurors in the star-route cases. He has been during his absence in constant telegraphic communication with those investigating the matter here. The cases will be ready for presentation to the grand jury in a very short time. This energy is arousing all interested in or employed by the defense, and another campaign of abuse of the Attorney-General and all employed by him is in active progress. Those prosecuting the preliminaries already speak with confidence of being able to present a strong case for the Government to the jury.

FOREMAN DICKSON'S LETTER.

Foreman Dickson, of the Star-route jury, has sent the following communication to District-Attorney Corkhill:

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 8, 1882.—*George B. Corkhill, Esq., United States District-Attorney, District of Columbia*—DEAR SIR: I am informed you have been ordered by the Attorney-General to hand to H. H. Wells, Esq., affidavits that were filed by myself and others in your office, in which certain persons are charged with having tried to corrupt the jury in the star-route case. I am also informed you have complied with this order. I write for the purpose of protesting against your action and that of the Attorney-General. The most serious charges have been made against agents of the Department of Justice—gentlemen of the Attorney-General—and nothing could be more absurd than to allow that department to investigate these charges. The Attorney-General should be unwilling to investigate charges that so nearly touch his official conduct, and the fact that he wishes to take charge of the investigation is the best reason that he should not. The investigation might, with legal propriety, be left to the defendants, or to their attorneys, or to persons charged with having offered the bribes, or to the jurors suspected of having accepted them. Investigation should be made under the discretion of the court before whom the case was tried and by the attorney for this District. It should be as open as day, and all the parties should have not only an opportunity of being heard, but of hearing. For one, I demand this investigation shall be taken out of interested hands. I am, sir, very respectfully yours, WILLIAM DICKSON.

NOTES.

MAJ. LYDECKER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Maj. Lydecker, who has recently come from Chicago to become the engineer offic

## NORTHWEST.

therings from the Ter-
Tributary to Chi-
cago.

Attempt to Burglarize a
lice—The Hibernians at
Bloomington.

ounterfeiters at Dubuque, Ia.
l Boiler Explosion in
Indiana.

### ILLINOIS.

CCESSFUL BURGLARS.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
LE, Ill., Oct. 9.—When Col. Ed-
naster in this city, opened the
terday morning he was sur-
a back window open and a lot
ools' lying around, indicating
y who had been there during the
frightened away without their
g other valuables in the office
red letter containing $1,000 in
ups. This office was robbed
ago, but the burglar languishes
utiary.

R ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
ton, Ill., Oct. 9.—The first an-
of the Ancient Order of Hiber-
began here on Sunday, ended
Aside from the disappoint-
oned by the rain yesterday, it
spects a great success. Of the
f yesterday, gathered in from
Illinois, at least one-half re-
y. There were perhaps 1,000
the city during the program to-
air-grounds. The whole after-
cupied in pleasant recreation,
se-ball, foot-ball, running, etc.
re was a brilliant and happy
nnerchor Hall, attended by a
of persons.

F THE CHARGE OF MURDER.
chner, Gen. Johnson, and
nson, who were on trial for the
ichael Lynch, killed by a blow
with a champagne bottle last
equitted today after ten min-
ation by the jury.

AT A RAILWAY CROSSING.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
, Oct. 9.—John Judd, of St.
nship, an old resident of these
driving across the track of the
Northwestern Railway near
on tonight, was run into by the
passenger, receiving injuries
e cannot survive.

CHEESE AND BUTTER COMPANY.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
IN, Ill., Oct. 9.—A farmers' co-
eese and butter company has
ed here, with all the necessary
f command for successful ope-
Wright, Ill., the Dr. Lancey, and
arch are among the head men of
ey have made an offer for John
pring Brook Creamery, located
th Elgin. In case he refuses
hey will build a new and well-
tery on the A. Burr's farm,
this village.

BEL SUIT AT WHEATON.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
, Ill., Oct. 9.—J. R. Smith, pub-
*Illinoisian*, has been summoned
a charge of libel. L. L. Hiatt,
nominee for the Legislature, is
whose reputation has been as-
xes his damage at $7,500. The
ious articles were published in
ian.

STABBED TO DEATH.
Ill., Oct. 9.—Chris Langetrim,
of the steamer Arkansas City,
in the left breast by Tom Jeff-
whom he caught stealing freight
Jeffrey is jailed. Langetrim
be wounds.

### IOWA.

EST OF COUNTERFEITERS.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
, Ia., Oct. 9.—An important haul
feiters was made in this city to-
me time past the city has been
counterfeit nickels, and detect-
t to watch the origin. Yesterday
named Edward Clark went to
op and bought 25 cents' worth of
r for the same 25 cents in brand

The money was shown to De-
tuck, and late last night he pro-
residence of Mrs. Blaisdell, an
rk, and where he lived, and there
ll the implements for making
money, with a quantity of spuri-
k and silver. Blaisdell was arrest-
bound over in sums of $6,000 and
ctively. Mrs. Blaisdell has been
preaching missionary to the in-
jail for some time past, and was
a very exemplary woman.

IT AGAINST A SHERIFF.
of the English aristocracy has
against the Sheriff of this county
in the rough handling his nephe-
man named Damen, in foreclos-
mortgage.

CLES OF INCORPORATION
western Construction Company
nt on record in the Recorder's
headquarters here, for the pur-
tructing the Chicago, Freeport &
road, and other works; capital,
other officers reside in Freeport
Dodgeville, Wis.

INE ASYLUM SUPERINTENDENT.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
es, Ia., Oct. 9.—The Trustees of
ane Asylum at Mount Pleasant
Dr. Greeley, of Jacksonville
m, as Superintendent, to suc-
H. Ranney, deceased.

### INDIANA.

TAL BOILER EXPLOSION.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
LLE, Ind., Oct. 9.—This morning
the saw-mill of Messrs. George
Harry Smith, eight miles from
ed its boiler, killing Mr. Young
Mr. Smith so badly that his
ected any hour. The men were
ected and well known. As no
was in the mill at the time the
explosion is not known.

HYMENEAL.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
Ind., Oct. 9.—Yesterday at Ed-
Mich., Charles Vansmith, of In-
was united in marriage to Miss
ry, of this city, by the Rev. J. E.

OVER THE DEFEAT OF RAPER
COMMANDERY.
*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
POLIS, Ind., Oct. 9.—News of the
aper Commandery by St. Bernard
ceived here tonight with much
disgust. Partisans of the con-
d been so certain of victory that
as a bitter dose to take. Prepa-
ceive the conquering heroes have
oned.

IVE-STOCK STATISTICS.
Statistical Bureau has completed
the number of cattle, sheep,
animals slaughtered for food
1882. Totals are as follows: Cat-
1, 1881, 1,254,655; 1882, 1,110,623;
year 29,317 cattle died. Hogs,
04; 1882, 2,066,267. Sheep, 1881,
382, 1,092,701. Lambs, 1881, 456,-
2,447. Cattle slaughtered, 1881,
2,91,872. Hogs, 1881, 1,431,375;
55. Sheep, 1881, 46,720; 1882, 54,-
ureau also furnishes tables giving
of acres of fallow ground in
93, against 657,183 in 1882. In
ly-cleared ground in the State
to 132,150 acres; in 1882, 225,408

### NEBRASKA.

CATTLE AND CORN.
*Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*
Neb., Oct. 8.—The recent rains
a bonanza to Nebraska stock-rais-
new growth of grass that has
is fattening cattle better than
ge could. Grass on the prairies
three or four inches in the last

THE HAYING SEASON
Nebraska, and farmers report a
much larger quantity in stack than for many years previous.

THE FUEL QUESTION

comes prominently forward at the approach of cold weather. The prices will range high, as usual, anthracite coal being now $12 per ton.

THE ANNUAL STATE MEETING

of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Hastings this week, came to a close today. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and much good was accomplished.

THE SUPREME COURT

is in session in this city, District Court of this (Lancaster) county meets the 16th inst.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—A strange suicide is the topic uppermost in this city today. Yesterday noon Godfried Thoms, a young German employed on a farm at Willard, in this county, went to the barn with his employers to water the stock, and after completing the task stepped to the brink of a cistern and plunged in without having spoken a word to his companion or in any way intimated that he was bent upon self-destruction.

A DELIBERATE MURDER.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Polin, charged with the murder of Capt. G. Matteer at Plattsmouth on Saturday, returned a verdict this morning that the death of Matteer was the result of a cool and deliberate murderous intent on the part of Polin.

### WISCONSIN.

THE LATE JUDGE BROWNSON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 9.—This morning the members of the bar passed resolutions of respect for the late Judge C. A. Brownson. The whole fraternity was greatly affected by the speech of John T. Fish on the presentation of the resolutions.

ARREST OF PUBLISHERS.

This afternoon the firm of Wentworth & Kindt, publishers of the *Independent*, were arrested for an alleged malicious and libelous article in their last Saturday's issue on E. Y. Huefner, ex-Mayor. The defendants are out on $100 bail each for ten days.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—This morning the Watertown train coming in at East Madison ran over and killed Fritz Russ, aged 65. He was driving home into the country to carry medicine to his wife, who had been badly injured yesterday by a fall, when his horse took fright and threw him out against the locomotive. Horse and wagon escaped unhurt.

### DAKOTA.

OPENING OF THE NEW LAND OFFICE AT HURON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HURON, Dak., Oct. 9.—Any one who does not believe that there is a rush for Dakota land should have been here today at the opening of the new land office. One thousand land-seekers are in town, and men are stowed away in the hotels three in a bed and six in a small room, and they consider themselves fortunate at that. Land agents and hotel men are in clover One hotel man who came here three years ago with $1,500 a few days ago refused $33,000 for his property, the real value of which cannot exceed $10,000 or $15,000. When the land office opened this morning a crowd of 300 men were around the door, all anxious to get in first. One land firm kept guard at the door steadily for forty-eight hours in order to get in first with their 300 filings, and, notwithstanding a good warm opposition, they were successful. The officers in the office did not attempt to look at the papers and receipt for the money, but laid the papers away, and it will probably be a week's work to straighten out today's receipts.

### KANSAS.

ACCIDENT OR MURDER?

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 9.—One Thomas Jones was found dead and terribly mangled on the track of the Central Branch Road today, having his left leg and right arm eut off and ribs broken. It is thought the man was murdered before being placed on the track, for a pool of blood was found some distance from the body, with a revolver lying near, and evidence of being dragged.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 9.—I. M. Lane, heretofore a prominent citizen, and defendant in an important case just terminated in the District Court, now in session in this city, was today arrested for perjury on the complaint of Hannh Carter, the plaintiff. Pending trial Lane's bail was fixed at $5,000, which he is unable to give.

### MICHIGAN.

TORTURED WITH PINCERS BY BURGLARS.

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 7.—Benjamin Sturgis, a farmer, 70 years old, lived with his family near Big Beaver, and it has long been supposed that he kept a hoard of money in the house. He was awakened last night by the presence of three masked men in his room. Before he could make any resistance they tied him securely to the bedpost. His wife, a servant girl, and a boy were served in the same way. After searching the house and securing a small sum of money, the burglars returned to Sturgis and tortured him with a pair of pincers, in the hope that he would reveal to them the place where his money was kept. He persisted that there was no more money in the house. They pulled out his toe-nails by the roots and otherwise tortured him so that he became unconscious. Then they left the house and stole a horse and buggy, with which they made their escape.

## MURDER OF A BANKER.

**A Banker at Waupaca, Wis., Killed by Unknown Persons and the Bank Robbed.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WAUPACA, Wis., Oct. 8.—The most horrible murder ever committed in these parts occurred about 11 last night. H. C. Mead, about 60 years old and a wealthy banker, was shot with a shotgun in his bank, the charge entering his cheek and blowing the whole front of his face off. The bank was robbed of several thousand dollars, besides Government bonds, notes, etc. The greatest excitement prevails. Mr. Mead slept in his bank, and Sunday morning is generally late to his breakfast at the Vosburg House. Breakfast was kept for him this morning until 10 o'clock, but no suspicion was caused by his not coming. At 2 o'clock p. m. one of the girls of the Vosburg House went around to the bank window and looked in, when a most horrible sight met her eyes. There the victim of the murder lay on the floor. The bedding and walls were covered with blood, indicating that there had been a desperate struggle. An inquest was held, which developed the above facts. In the wadding from the gun was found paper which, upon being examined, was discovered to be from the Waupaca *Post*. There is no clew to the murderer. Chicago parties were in the city buying grain, potatoes, and hops, and it is supposed had considerable money deposited for safe keeping over Sunday. The party who committed the bloody deed must have made himself familiar with the bank and its surroundings, and many think it to have been done by parties living in the vicinity. A large reward will be offered, and every means used to effect the capture of the murderer. Mr. Mead has been alone for the past few weeks, his cashier having been absent on a Western trip. Parties are scouring the country in search of the assasin, who, if found, will be summarily dealt with.

### JOHN MORGAN'S BRIGADE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—The surviving members of Morgan's brigade assembled here to the number of fifty, and went into a permanent organization. After the meeting they went in a body to Morgan's grave and laid a floral tribute on the grave—a representation of the Confederate flag. The Fourth Kentucky Infantry (United States) meet here tomorrow.

### STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The steamships Circassian, from Montreal, and the Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, etc., but gives to the system all the benefits of iron without its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

## TEMPERANCE.

### A Thoughtful Address by the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

### He Believes in the Influence of Moral Suasion, but Not Prohibition.

### Self-Sacrifice, but Not Fanaticism, Will Accomplish the End Sought For.

### Restrict the Saloons, and Compel Perfect Obedience to the Law.

The temperance meeting in the First Methodist Church last evening under the auspices of Bishop McLaren and the Episcopal clergy of the city was very well attended, the large audience present showing that the Episcopal Church has at last realized that it should take part in the movement that is now so prominent. The platform was ocupied by quite a number of clergy, including the Rev. Clinton Locke, the Rev. N. Morrison Jr., the H. G. Perry, the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Canon Knowles, the Rev. Luther Pardee, and others. Bishop McLaren presided.

After brief devotional exercises Bishop McLaren said he could not express his gratification at being present with the clergy and so many of the laity to contemplate a subject the importance of which weighed upon them as a tremendous burden. If they had not presented themselves in a public capacity thus heretofore, endeavoring to force the claims of temperance upon the respective parishes and congregations, it had not been because they had not felt that the church had a voice to utter and a message to give to intelligent men whose minds were well balanced, and who desired to promote the moral welfare of the community by measures drawn from the storehouses of human experience, and calculated not only as a temporary expedient, but as a measure of permanent welfare to advance

THE INTERESTS OF TEMPERANCE,

to repress the tide of drunkenness that swept like a curse through this vast community, and through such a large portion of the land; they felt that, as churchmen, they had desired to add the weight of their influence to this great movement, and wherever practicable along the lines of common sense and upon principles drawn from their observations of the divine government in the world to endeavor to do their part in the repressing of vice, in the cultivation of self-denial, and in the practice of the divinely-given law of sacrifice for the good of others, which was a nobler and a grander thing than the enjoyment of the law of liberty which might be theirs to enjoy. They believed that the commandment of God was prohibitory, but that it was not in such sense compulsive as that it robbed the individual of his exercise of his free will. They believed that the divine methods were the best methods. They discerned in the movements of God upon human history the idea of prohibition by regeneration as well as the law of sacrifice, rather than the indulgence of a legitimate liberty. When they could find it practicable to enter upon and enforce the claims of Scriptural temperance according to the analogy of the divine methods of government in the world, they would the opportunity as clergymen and laymen to throw into those lines all the little force with which God had endowed them, that they might lead men out of the servitude of vice and bring them into the large liberty of the Gospel and enable them to rejoice in the same by self-control. There should be personal consecration to that which was noble and right and true, and just to the extent that they were loyal to God must they prove loyal to humanity. He then spoke in a complimentary way of Dr. Thoroid, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, who loved America [applause], and closed by introducing him, saying that they expected to hear good strong words that would inspire them with new motives and larger and grander views of duty, words that would enable them to crystallize in some kind of shape around the solemn and imperative duties of temperance along the line of church principle.

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He acknowledged his love for America—he had been here six times—and said he never left it without feeling widened, and strengthened, and exhilarated by what he had seen and learned. America was proud of England and England was proud of America. [Applause.] After referring to the greatness and splendor of Chicago he proceeded substantially as follows:

With respect to this great subject upon which I am to speak to you with a gladness only weakened by a painful feeling of the impossibility of my doing justice either to my convictions or my emotions, I do feel that here with, I think, 3,500 liquor-shops, there is little room for social and moral improvement. I have come from places in this great Republic where the evil of intemperance was certainly of a very terrible and melancholy kind, and I come from a country where, I am sorry to say, that bondage of drink is quite as grievous as anything in the land. I must not use the language of the Pharisee when in one year the drink bill of England (it is not so much now) has amounted to £175,000,000. If I ask you to cast the mote out of your eye, I am prepared to hear you say to me, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye. No; we have the same evil and we have the same bondage, and because I feel the tyranny of the yoke that is pressing on my country's neck, I feel with you. What I want to do tonight is this: I want, as far as I can, not by mere emotional rhetoric, not by arguments that will not hold water, not by appeals which tomorrow morning you may feel to have had nothing but sound in them, but by the logic of facts and by that gentle and calm pursuasiveness which I hope may win its way into your conscience and reason almost without your knowing it to try to interest each man and each woman here who is jealous of the character of this great city, who is still more anxious for the moral welfare of his fellow-citizens, and ask them to aid in the diminution of this evil—to take their place tomorrow morning among the army of those who will do battle for virtue. You know what intemperance does to the individual, in the home, to the young man's prospects, to the rising family of children—how all through the great Commonwealth it goes on its stealthy business, undermining health until at last the young life is gone. All see

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I would not say one word against those who make alcohol and sell it, because I don't think that is the kind of argument to use. Each one must ascertain for himself what he can do in his present circumstances, in his profession, in his family, among his friends to offset the ravages and growth of this evil. How much must be done in the family? Begin work at the very foundation. Christian parents should consider that they are rearing by their own fireside the future generations. Is it not desirable that they should not press intoxicating drinks upon their children unless by medical advice. Medical men in Europe, while declining to give any dogmatic opinion as to the physical harm of alcohol in small quantities are distinctly of the opinion that children and young men and women in good health are much better without it, and that alcohol gives neither strength nor heat, but is simply a stimulant. If you want to form generations to come in habits of sobriety and temperance, may it not be well, so long as you have parental control over them not to put it in their way, but bring them up in a physical condition absolutely free from alcohol? In family life this is most important. When a boy comes to 16 or 17 he can do as he likes, but you will have the feeling that you have not accustomed him to it.

Another thing to do in the way of society. We are all brothers, and if we want to strike a blow at this evil we must be prepared for a few changes in our ways of living. Perhaps I may be permitted to say that one result of our temperance work in England during the last ten years has not only been manifested among the working people, but most remarkably manifested in what we are wont to call the upper classes. The drinking of wine at dinner in London has most amazingly diminished. At public dinners, in clubs, and in hotels there is the same cry from those who sell the drink—that they have barely any call for it now. I never was in a country where I saw less drink consumed at meal-time than this, but I want if possible to press upon you as important to those who wish to do good work in the temperance cause that they should not go into barrooms and drink publicly or invite their friends to drink, or if invited not to accept the invitation, or to give drink-money to those who serve them. By sacrifice and by example those who use intoxicants can be influenced more than by anything else. In London we have done a great deal not only to try to diminish the evil effects of intemperance, but also to anticipate and prevent it. Concerts are given every Saturday evening for the working classes, titled ladies taking part in them; and coffee taverns have been established on a mercantile principle. I don't believe in such schemes being

WORKED OUT ON BENEVOLENT PRINCIPLES,

as they always come to grief. They must be managed so as to pay, and they can be. I don't mean mere eating-houses where a cup of tea or coffee can be procured, but something bigger and more ambitious—rivals of the drinking saloons, rivals of the gin-palaces, places where people can come in and sit down and feel that they are as splendidly entertained—can look round at decorated walls and mirrors, can feel that they are treated like gentlemen and ladies, and at the same time are not expected to drink what is bad for them, but have coffee, or tea, or anything else non-intoxicating, and go out stronger and better far. In Liverpool, where cocoa is the drink, these places pay 10 per cent.

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I would not if I could prohibit the total sale of intoxicating liquors, and I will tell you why. I question the justice, neither can I understand the wisdom of any enforced, virtuous, self-denying citizen of his just liberty to use the gift of God for his own enjoyment as he pleases, merely to protect in a way which may possibly

BE NO PROTECTION AT ALL

the weakness of a vicious and feeble one. [Applause.] No, I would limit but not prohibit; and there is a very great difference between those two propositions. Limitation is what we are coming to in England—so many licenses and no more. Additional saloons are so many incentives to vice which the commonwealth ought to remove out of the way of her citizens. Limit the licensing of your drinking-houses, and when you have passed that act see that it is obeyed, and I believe you will have done all that you can wisely do, all that you can be expected to do to protect the virtue of man. [Applause.]

I am very anxious that the Episcopal Church of America shall do her share of the work. Since the Church of England has taken her stand and been fighting the battle she has grown in public favor. It is not merely by legislation, by politics, by coöperative association, by the strength of self-control, but by the grace and help of God that men can cast out this evil—this awful spread of drunkenness either from this city or from the Nation. [Applause.]

Mr. Robert Graham, a prominent temperance worker in England and in this country, was the next speaker. He referred not only to intemperance among men in London, but to the growth of it among women. Out of 33,000 arrests there last year for drunkenness, 15,000 of the offenders were women. He had visited saloons in New York, Cleveland, and Chicago, and said that organization was necessary here in order to deal with the evil in an earnest and vigorous way. The time had come for the Episcopal Church to take action. The saloons should be diminished in number and closed on Sunday, as should be the theatres. The politics of the Nation

SHOULD NOT BE DICTATED BY THE SALOONKEEPERS.

The hands of the Citizens' League should be strengthened. He hoped there would be a temperance organization in every parish, with a broad, and liberal, and Christian platform on which all, whether total abstainers or not, could work harmoniously in order to reach the masses of the people. These organizations would make total abstainers, and as evidence of this he referred to the fact that while ten years ago there were not 100 clergymen of the Church of England who were total abstainers there were now 4,000, and instead of one Bishop there were nine. And the instances were many among men who stood in the front ranks of aristocracy and the middle class. They should take a stand on the matter and follow it according to the dictates of their own consciences, and should let it be known that a large number of licensed temptations in Chicago would be no longer tolerated.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr. spoke next. He said that Episcopalians had had ideas of the enormity of the evil of intemperance, yet had done apparently nothing, because they were not able to see how the work might be successfully carried on by the church. They did not want to be carried along with the fanaticism. But a way had now been opened, and he trusted that there would soon be a temperance society in every parish. If the young men could be pledged not to go into a saloon for the purpose of drinking liquor, much good would be accomplished. Places of refreshment should be established for those who had fallen. But if they expected great things to be done immediately they would be disappointed. He offered the

FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, We have been much troubled by the great evil of intemperance; and

WHEREAS, We have long had the conviction impressed upon us that we ought to do a more aggressive work in benalf of temperance than we have yet done; and

WHEREAS, We have heard with great pleasure and thankfulness of what has been done by the Church of England Temperance Association, as well as the Church Temperance Association of our own country; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we most heartily indorse the means, and methods, and work of the Church Temperance Association, and that we immediately take steps towards the formation of a branch of this society in this diocese.

*Resolved*, That the Bishop be requested to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to prepare, with the advice and approval of the Bishop, a constitution and by-laws, and to take such other steps as may be necessary for the formation of said society.

The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, in seconding the resolutions, indorsed the remarks of Mr. Morrison, and said he was thankful that the church had recognized her great responsibility.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Lord Bishop of Rochester dismissed the audience with a benediction.

## COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Pennsylvania Colonization Society has appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by Dr. Tanner, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, upon the subject of the colonization of Africa under the auspices of the society.

**She Had the Advantage.**

*Detroit Free Press.*

There is a terrible row being kicked up in Portland anent the actions of a bold young woman named Furnes, a professional clairvoyant and medium. It seems that she became enamored of a certain young banker, and mesmerised him at one of her sittings. This done, she joined hands with and was married to her unconscious visitor by a minister present, who was also specially mesmerized for the purpose. The question now is whether the ceremony will stick—mesmerism having no legal existence, so to speak. At the same time the incident goes to show how cussed mean women are when they have the advantage of a man.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered liver. 25 cents.

## THE RAILROADS.

### President Dillon on the Reported Vanderbilt Capture of the Union Pacific.

### A Conditional Settlement of the Difficulties Concerning the Colorado Pool.

### Vanderbilt's Progress into the Coke Region Blocked by the Baltimore & Ohio.

**What President Sidney Dillon Says Regarding the Reports that Mr. Vanderbilt Has or Is About to Secure Control of the Union Pacific Railroad.**

Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railway, arrived in the city yesterday. A TRIBUNE representative called upon him at the Grand Pacific Hotel during the afternoon, and asked him what truth there was in the reports that Vanderbilt's trip over the Union Pacific was with a view of securing control of that road, and that his (Mr. Dillon's) trip had some connection with that matter. Mr. Dillon stated that he had heard the rumors, but could not tell whether they were true or not. As far as he knew, there was no truth in them. Mr. Vanderbilt when out West last intended to make a trip over the Union Pacific, but was prevented from doing so. He believes that Mr. Vanderbilt is now carrying his purpose of taking a look at the Union Pacific, and he did not think that he had any special object in making the trip. Still he could not say positively that Vanderbilt had no designs on the Union Pacific. If Vanderbilt meant to get a controlling interest in the Union Pacific it would cost him a round sum of money. The stock is owned in small lots by several thousand shareholders, most of whom have no desire to sell, as they have the greatest confidence in the Union Pacific's future. He believes that Union Pacific stock would soon be quoted at 150, and he did not think that many of the present holders would be willing to dispose of their stock for less than that figure. The Union Pacific was now doing a splendid business and was paying regular dividends. All the money earned by this road goes into the pockets of the stockholders, as it has no construction companies or syndicates to provide for. The numerous branches and feeders built by the Union Pacific are owned by the company, and the bonds issued on them are also in the hands of the company, none being in the hands of outsiders. Thus all the earnings from the branches go direct to the regular stockholders of the company. These branches were now earning sufficient to pay alone 3 per cent dividends on the $65,372,155 of stock. As the main line is doing a very profitable local and through business besides, it could readily be seen that the Union Pacific will be able to pay large and regular dividends to the stockholders hereafter, and under such circumstances but few stockholders would be willing to sell out to Vanderbilt or anybody else at the present price, which has lately been run down by the bears to about 108. To secure control of the Union Pacific Vanderbilt would have to purchase over one-half of the stock, to secure which would cost him about $30,000,000. While Mr. Vanderbilt has no doubt lots of money, Mr. Dillon did not think that he was ready to pay such an amount to secure the Union Pacific. Mr. Dillon also stated that his present trip has no connection with Mr. Vanderbilt's tour, and he did not expect to meet him.

**Meeting of the Managers of the Colorado Roads—An Arrangement Effected, the Carrying Out of Which, However, Depends upon the Approval of the Denver & Rio Grande.**

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads interested in the business between the Missouri River and Colorado points held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon to see if they could not settle their difficulties and agree upon a pool on the Colorado business. As is generally known, after the completion of the Burlington's Denver line arrangements were pertected to admit that road into the so-called tripartite agreement which existed between the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Denver & Rio Grande Roads for some years. After considerable work a pooling arrangement was drawn up, but before signing it the Union Pacific demanded that the Burlington should pledge itself not to build any lines west of Denver during the term of the agreement. The Burlington refused to accept such condition and all further negotiations were declared off. Since then the Presidents of the various roads have taken that part of the matter regarding the building of further extensions by the Burlington under consideration, and it is understood that they have come to an understanding by the Union Pacific yielding the point on condition that a rearrangement of the percentages previously agreed upon be made. The General Managers were then instructed to meet and settle that part of the controversy, and consequently yesterday's meeting was called. There were present, S. S. H. Clark, General Manager, and E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent, Union Pacific; T. J. Potter, General Manager, and E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent, Burlington; C. C. Wheeler, General Manager, and J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, and Mr. C. E. Perkins, President of the Burlington, were around, but did not attend the meeting. After discussing the matter for some time the General Managers readopted the former agreement to pool the business, and a rearrangement of the percentages was made, subject to the consent of the Denver & Rio Grande, to prorate at the terms agreed upon. Mr. D. C. Dodge, General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande, could not be reached by telegraph, being out on the line of his road, and consequently the meeting adjourned until today, by which time Mr. Dodge is expected to be heard from. If he consents to the arrangement the new agreement will be signed, sealed, and delivered, and everything will be peace and harmony. If he does not the arrangement cannot be carried out, and something else will have to be done to secure harmony and peace among the various Colorado roads. In any event there is no prospect of a fight, as all the roads are anxious to maintain rates, and if a pool cannot be formed they will no doubt agree upon some traffic arrangement by which uniform rates can be maintained.

**Vanderbilt Again Interviewed—He Does Not Care to Discuss the Coroner's Verdict on the New York Tunnel Accident—Will Say Nothing at Present About His Intentions Regarding the Union Pacific, but May Give Some Startling Information Hereafter.**

William H. Vanderbilt and party left the city yesterday morning via the Northwestern Road for Omaha, and thence over the Union Pacific to Salt Lake City, and will be gone about two weeks. Mr. Albert Keep, President, and Marvin Hughitt, Vice-President and General-Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern were added to Mr. Vanderbilt's party.

After Mr. Vanderbilt had arrived at the depot he was met again by a TRIBUNE reporter, and among other things the pertinent question was asked:

"What is your opinion, Mr. Vanderbilt, of the verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury upon the tunnel accident?"

"O," replied Mr. Vanderb

# The Tribune.

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*Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.*

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AMUSEMENTS.

**Grand Opera-House.**
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Laura Don in "A Daughter of the Nile."

**Hooley's Theatre.**
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Salsbury's Troubadours in "Greenroom Fun."

**Haverly's Theatre.**
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. John McCullough in "The Gladiator."

**McVicker's Theatre.**
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. "Ingomar."

**Olympic Theatre.**
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Barry and Fay in "Irish Aristocracy."

**Academy of Music.**
Halsted street, near Madison. Barry and Fay in "The Maid of Arran."

**Lyceum Theatre.**
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

**Criterion Theatre.**
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

**Exposition Building.**
Lake Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Day and evening.

**Chicago Museum.**
Michigan avenue, adjoining Exposition Building. Marine Curiosities, Century-Plant, etc.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.

GENERALLY fair weather and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Tariff Commission was in Pittsburg yesterday, and found it a congenial locality. No trouble to find witnesses there who think the tariff ought to be increased.

THE Rock River Methodist Conference ended its annual session at Aurora yesterday, and the pastoral appointments for the ensuing year are announced this morning.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York is made public this morning. It is a clever grouping of fair phrases regarding needed reforms, and embodies an artful allusion to Federal interference for the purpose of thwarting or controlling the popular wish.

IN the friendly contest at Base-Ball Park yesterday between St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., of Chicago, and Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis, involving the possession of the trophy emblematic of supremacy in drill and maneuvre, the Chicago organization was victorious by a score of 390 9-10 against 374 2-10.

THE County Board wisely decided yesterday to have nothing to do with the proposition to farm out the collection of taxes upon property which now escapes taxation. It is found that there is no authority vested in the board by law to collect taxes in such a manner, which is but one among a number of good reasons for rejecting the proposition.

THE City Council last evening passed an ordinance providing for the punishment of minors who shall purchase liquor in saloons. The unanimity with which the champions of the saloon-keeping interest supported the ordinance suggests that its aim and intention is not so much a decrease of the evil of drunkenness among minors as a decrease of the chances of convicting any saloonkeeper who may sell liquor to a minor.

MYSTERIOUS murders for the purpose of robbery seem to be becoming epidemic. Following close upon the case of Mr. James Hay Smith in Chicago, and that of Mr. Ross in Cincinnati, comes the murder of Mr. H. C. Mead, a wealthy banker of Waupaca, Wis., who was found dead in his bank Sunday, having been killed during the preceding night by parties who entered the bank for plunder, and of course did not hesitate to take the life of the proprietor.

THE Swedish Republicans of the Thirteenth Senatorial District last evening assembled in mass-meeting to protest against the manner in which their wishes had been frustrated at the recent primaries, the result of which, they claim, was decided by the admission of Democratic and non-resident votes. Their protest was made effective by the nomination of Mr. P. A. Sundelius as their candidate for Representative, whose election they hope to secure by a concentration of their strength in his favor.

THE rumor that President Arthur is the victim of a disease which may carry him off at any time naturally revives the discussion of the Presidential succession in case of his death. Under the law, Senator David Davis, as President of the Senate, would become Acting President of the United States. An election to fill the vacancy in the President's office could not be held under the law until November, 1883. But Judge Davis' term as Senator expires in March, 1883. The question then arises: Would Judge Davis, having become Acting President, be entitled to hold that office after the expiration of his term as Senator, or would he cease to have any title upon the expiration of his Senatorial term, and be obliged to give way to whomever the Senate might choose as a presiding officer? The presumption is, that, since Judge Davis would derive his authority as Acting President from his function as Senator, the former would cease at the termination of the latter; but the matter is left undetermined by law, and it might easily lead to a serious complication. This and all the other vexatious questions growing out of the unsatisfactory condition of the law governing the Presidential succession should induce Congress this coming winter to agree upon the measure already proposed to confer the succession first upon the Secretary of State, or, if that office be vacant, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and so on through the line of Cabinet members. Such a system would avoid apprehension and disturbance.

THE strong desire among the voters of the Second District to be represented in Congress by a man of ability and character, and not merely by an obscure ward politician, took the form of a rousing mass-meeting last evening at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, whereat, with a zeal and enthusiasm clearly demonstrating the earnestness and force of the movement, and at the same time auguring favorably for its success, the citizens unanimously placed in nomination Mr. John F. Finerty as an independent candidate. Mr. Finerty accepted the nomination in a speech indicative of his purpose, if elected, to represent the district as a whole, and not in the interest of any clique or faction. The Finerty boom starts out very strong, and there is an excellent prospect that it will steadily gain in strength, and end in a success gratifying alike to the people of the Second District and of the city as a whole.

THE elections for the Prussian Landtag will take place this month and are even creating more excitement in Germany than our own elections are arousing amongst us. A great principle is at stake and this election will show whether the late absolute pronunciamento of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor against parliamentary rights is to be sustained by the people. It will be remembered this pronunciamento declared that the Parliament's only function is to register the decrees of the throne and that the Ministry is simply its agent; that the management and the preservation of the royal prerogative are more important than all definitions of party differences, and that all Government officials must support such candidates as are agreeable to Prince Bismarck. In reality, it is but the reiteration of the old dogma that its King is the State, and nothing can originate outside of him. This principle, if we may call it such, will be tested in this election. The liberal Germans are eager for electoral reform, and are even advocating local self-government in the petty German States, and they will make a desperate fight to force Bismarck and the Emperor into a recognition of the legitimate rights of Parliament. It adds to their strength and their enthusiasm that the people of Prussia are disgusted with the concessions made by the Conservatives to the Vatican and the insolent tone of the latter towards Germany after it discovered that its votes in the Landtag were a necessity to Bismarck. All shades of Liberalism have consolidated, and they will make a vigorous onslaught upon the Government forces.

## THE OHIO ELECTION TODAY.

The result of the Ohio election, which occurs today, will be looked to with unusual interest. The State officers to be chosen are not important politically, there is no Legislature to be elected, and the contest involves no great National principle. It is the agitation of the liquor question which makes the outcome of this election significant. This issue has become so conspicuous in the campaign that it is likely to have its influence not only on the State election but also on the Congressional elections, and it has introduced so much confusion in party lines that the most experienced observers are puzzled as to its effects upon the general result. We print a letter, however, from our well-known Ohio correspondent "Gary," who reports a recent conversation with Gov. Foster (whose election estimates are usually very accurate), in which the latter declared himself as confident that the Republicans will carry the State by a reduced majority. He thinks there will be a Republican loss of 10,000 votes in Cincinnati and 5,000 in Cleveland, but believes that the gains and losses will about balance each other in other sections of the State, the large towns showing a loss and the country districts a gain for the Republicans. This would leave the Republicans a margin of 10,000 to go on, which, under the peculiar conditions developed by the liquor agitation, would be regarded as a handsome majority. Other Republican authorities, including Mr. Richard Smith, seem to be considerably less confident, and, indeed, the situation is such that a Republican defeat this year is entirely possible, and would only be surprising as showing how unreasonable and gullible the people can be when extraneous issues are introduced into politics.

The character of the liquor agitation in Ohio is such that the Republican position ought to have secured the hearty, active support of thinking people of all parties. The Republicans have contended that the liquor traffic should be uniformly taxed and regulated, and have advocated such an amendment of the Constitution as will enable the adoption of that course. The principles of the Pond bill, assessing a graded tax from $100 to $300 on liquor-dealers and exacting special responsibilities from saloonkeepers, have constituted the basis of the Republican position. If the Republicans shall lose their majority in Ohio upon this issue their defeat will be due to the defection among two classes whose support they should have received on principle and from policy—viz.: the temperance people and the Germans. The temperance people should have supported the Republican position because it is in the direction of restriction; uniform taxation and strict police regulation are sure to reduce the number of saloons and abate intoxication and the evils growing out of it in like proportion. It is not easy to understand how the temperance agitators, even though they be in favor of prohibition, can consistently or reasonably antagonize a movement which is calculated to repress drunkenness and compensate society for the abuses which the liquor-traffic imposes. On the other hand, it would seem to be a self-evident proposition that free whisky is the shortest route to prohibition, but a system which yields abundant revenue to local government and controls the excesses of the drinking-saloons is the best possible protection against the extremity and intolerance of prohibition. Yet the Republican losses in Ohio this year will be chargeable mainly to the disaffection among the Germans of the large cities upon this very question, and of the extreme prohibitionists of the rural districts, who are unwilling to help the cause of temperance unless they can obtain a trial of the impracticable theory of making people abstemious by law.

Republican success in Ohio this year will practically assure the adoption of the conservative policy of taxing and restricting the liquor traffic, which has long been the course of European Governments, and it will probably save Ohio from the disturbance of a prohibition war. But the defeat of the Republicans will be much more to the advantage of the prohibition cause than to that of the liquor and beer interests, which the Democrats have succeeded in large measure in arraying against the Republicans. The Germans will see this when it is too late, and if they have beaten the Republicans this year they will be compelled to face the danger of prohibition, which they might have avoided. The Democrats may have succeeded in cajoling the Germans and other liberal classes to vote against the Republicans on this question of taxation and regulation, but they will not be able to protect free whisky. If the question must be tried again before the people, it will come up in a different shape. It will be a choice between free whisky and prohibition, and not between free whisky and regulation. If it shall become necessary to make the fight on this basis, it will be much more bitter and perplexing, and the Germans will regret that they abandoned the Republican party for taking a middle course.

## THE IRISH DISTRICT.

There are in the Second Congressional District, which lies wholly in the city, quite a respectably sized minority of Republican voters. They two years ago compared with the Democrats in the proportion of 7,500 to 13,000, or something in excess of one-third of the whole vote. In case of a serious division of the Democratic vote between two or more Democratic candidates the Republican vote, if united on either faction, can determine the choice of Representative.

Unable to elect a Republican, the Republican voters of the district have a deep interest in the character of the person who may be elected.

The population of the district is almost exclusively persons of foreign birth, and of this population the proportion of Irish to persons of other nationalities is about the same as is the Democratic vote to the vote of the Republicans. The district is therefore not only Democratic, but it is even more decidedly Irish. The so-called Democratic Convention recognized this fact, and emphatically declared that the district was an Irish one, that the convention was Irish, that no one but an Irishman was admitted as a delegate, and that its candidate was of necessity an Irishman. Had the convention been called in Dublin or Cork it could not have been more essentially an Irish convention nominating an Irish candidate. Though nearly one-half of the voters in the district were Germans, Poles, Bohemians, Scandinavians, Frenchmen, and Americans, and many of them Democrats, their political existence was strictly ignored, and the Irish convention nominated an Irish candidate bearing the name of Sheridan.

The non-Irish voters of the district accept the fact that they are in the minority, and that a candidate selected because he is an Irishman is probably to be elected. But they insist that if this Second District of Illinois is to be represented as an Irish district by an Irishman that they have the right to demand that the Irish majority, in electing a person to represent an Irish district, shall elect the best Irishman at their service, and one who shall do credit to his constituents and to the State from which he hails. The Irish themselves should share in this demand. Here in this great City of Chicago a Congressional district which is known and heralded as having an Irish constituency is to elect a Representative to the American Congress, there to do service for his country and countrymen. The expectations of the Irish, and of all other nationalities, are centered upon what this man shall do and how he will do it when he stands in the House of Representatives. Shall the only distinctively Irish district in America elect for this high mission a man who will be dumb as an oyster, as uninformed in the history of Ireland as he is in that of America; unlearned in politics, and in literature of any kind; useless as a Representative or as an orator, or as a writer, and as unfamiliar with the laws of trade and commerce as he is with the statutes of Illinois? Such a Representative will not fill the expectations of his countrymen in this country or in Ireland; and, elected under the peculiar circumstances as the first Irishman elected exclusively by Irishmen to represent an Irish district in the American Congress, such a man will sink into contemptuous oblivion or become the laughing-stock of his race.

If the Second District is to pass into history as an Irish district with an Irish Representative, let that Representative pass also into history as a man of ability, learning, education, ripe and thorough acquaintance with history, a full knowledge of all political questions, and with an ability to command eminence in the American Congress and command respect and admiration from both Ireland and America. For such a man the Republican and Democratic Americans, Germans, Poles, Bohemians, French, Scandinavians, and all other citizens in the Second District will vote cheerfully and take pride in his success, but a man of less character and ability they will not support.

If, however, the Irish of the Second District will not propose an Irishman of character, ability, education, and capacity above that of an indifferent Alderman, then let the Americans, and Germans, and men of all other nationalities, including the Irish who are proud of their race, unite in the selection of some other candidate who is not Irish, does not pose as an Irish patriot, and who, if elected, will represent Chicago with an acceptance and ability that cannot be expected from Mr. Sheridan. The 7,500 Republican voters of the Second District can at least preserve their identity and their self-respect by refusing to vote for an Irish candidate when that candidate is confessedly wholly inadequate to represent that or any other district. If the Irish refuse the unanimous election of any one of their own orators and scholars and men of ability, let the Republican voters find a German, or an American, or some other person, and vote for him. If the Irish district is to fizzle into contempt, let the Irish take the whole responsibility.

ONE of the most important issues in the New York State election this year is the adoption or rejection by the people of a constitutional amendment making the canals of that State free. Indifference on the part of many people and actual opposition from some of the farmers of New York State, on account of a jealous fear that the farmers of the West may be benefited by the freedom of the canals, are the conditions which threaten the amendment. Concerning this an intelligent correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* writes as follows:

> Nor should we heed the jealous cry that a free canal would help the West rather than farmers of this State. No doubt it will be a help to Western farmers, and I shall be glad if it is, but it will be a greater help to ourselves. Freights from the West are not so much affected by tolls or free canals as are the transportation charges for the products of our own farms. To us the maintenance of the Erie Canal as a competing line to regular railroad charges is of vital importance. We see every year how it aids the people of this State in the rivalry with which railroad freights are advanced every fall after canal navigation closes, and only put down again when the canal is opened again in the spring. It will be a sorry day for the people of this State if this canal closes some season never to be reopened. There will be a heavy loss in the destruction of many millions of property invested in boats, docks, and warehouses along the line of the canal, but a greater loss from the depreciation of property by increasing transportation charges. The remotest section of the State will feel these results in higher rates of taxation for all State expenses. . . . It is safe to say that all the advantages of railway competition we have ever had in this country have been due to competing waterways which the corporations could not control. Happily the great chain of lakes makes one such waterway from the West to the East. It remains to be seen whether the farmers of New York will secure this advantage for themselves by maintaining the Erie Canal and making it free. If this canal were a natural river running through our State from Buffalo to the Hudson no argument would be needed to persuade men that it should be kept up—but as an artificial highway it is quite as important a factor in maintaining the prosperity of our people.

A constitutional amendment was adopted in New York some years ago limiting the amount to be expended on the canals to the earnings of the previous year. This has led to the virtual abandonment of the lateral canals, and the farmers and manufacturers along their lines have been the victims of railroad extortion ever since. The policy of free canals will restore them to the function of competition which they have served so well, and the people can afford to sustain them for that purpose.

## NEWSPAPERS AND DOGMA.

With all respect for the Roman Catholic faith and its advocates, it has representatives who now and then make it ridiculous. Among these is Bishop Lynch of the Province of Ontario, who, without waiting for the action of the authorities who have charge of the Index Expurgatorius, has usurped their functions and pounced upon Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" as a poem unfit to be read by the faithful in his diocese. And now comes the *Catholic Mirror*, an organ of the Church, pruted in Baltimore, and condemns the secular papers printed in the United States. There have been religious papers of other denominations which have singled out certain papers for their attacks, but the *Catholic Mirror* makes no discrimination, but sweepingly declares that "There is not one daily paper published in the country fit for family reading in Christian homes."

Looking for the cause of this sweeping anathema we find that all the papers in the United States are "unclean and full of reports of crime"; hence, concludes the *Catholic Mirror*, they are "engines of sin" and "inspirations of the Devil." It is noticeable that this censor does not inform us what kind of papers would be fit for the reading of members of its church, nor what constitutes its idea of a proper daily newspaper, and hence we must conclude that it does not want any papers at all of the secular kind. It is not difficult, however, to conjecture what kind of a daily paper it would sanction if it had its own way. It would be a newspaper without the news, without information, without the record of the world's doings and the world's progress. It is not the first time that organs higher than the *Catholic Mirror* have denounced the daily paper and defined its legitimate sphere as the publication of the doings of the church, of doctrines and dogmas, and the views of priests and prelates. They do not want their readers to know the new revelations of art, and science, and human reason lest they get to thinking and judging for themselves and questioning ecclesiastical absolutism and the right of their religious superiors to think and decide for them. "Shut out the light"—that is the motto of the bigoted portion of the Roman Catholic Church.

There is no question that some papers are not careful enough in weeding out objectionable matter, and that there are a few—very few—daily papers which make a specialty of reporting revolting crimes, but no one is obliged to take them, and there is no probability that they are taken in Christian homes or read there. The vast majority of daily newspapers, however, are devoted exclusively to the publication of news of all kinds, and all that is going on in the world is reflected in their columns as concisely and as appropriately as it is possible to do. They print this news for all kinds of people, and print only what all kinds of people want to know. As the *Catholic Mirror*, however, makes no exceptions in their favor, we must take it for granted that it is opposed to the daily paper, not for the reasons it sets forth, but because the daily paper cannot be dominated by clerical influence, and will not devote its columns to the purposes of the church and the teaching of dogmas, and persists in filling them with information and knowledge with the daily events of *news* in religion, education, politics, trade, art, science, and philosophy. There is no nation on earth which reads so many daily papers as the American, nor one which is better posted in the events and progress of the world. Thousands upon thousands of Roman Catholic readers take them, and it is impossible that their influence should not tend to liberalize them and make them impatient of intolerance and priestcraft.

This is the real secret of the opposition of the *Catholic Mirror*—and it is not alone in its opposition—to the daily paper. If the daily paper would cease supplying information, if it would submit its columns to ecclesiastical inspection, if it would print church news and religious dogmas, it would unquestionably be acceptable, but it would cease to be a newspaper. If the *Catholic Mirror* had singled out the daily papers which fill their columns with "accounts of impurities" and assailed them, no objection could have been taken to its criticism, but when it includes the entire press of this country in this category its zeal animus is at once apparent. We do not believe that even Roman Catholic readers believe it is the function of daily papers to print dogmas or teach sectarian religion, or that they will have any sympathy with this causeless assault.

## REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The revenue of the United States is derived from taxes in the form of duties on imported goods, and from taxes collected on spirits, beer, and a few other articles. The taxes on bank-circulation, matches, perfumery, etc., being war taxes, might well be abolished. These various taxes produced in 1882 a surplus revenue of $100,000,000—that is, the Government collected and took from the hands of the people one hundred millions of dollars in excess of what the Government needed for its ordinary and now liberal expenditures.

This revenue is growing from year to year, and so far has been applied to the redemption of the National debt in advance of its maturity. A few years ago the principal of the bonded debt was in bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, with the exception of less than $200,000,000, which bore 5 per cent. In 1876-'77, availing itself of an opportunity at that time offered, the Treasury was able to fund no less than $738,916 bonds at 4 per cent and $250,000,000 at 4½ per cent. In consideration of what was then regarded as a low rate of interest, Congress made the 4½ per cent bonds irredeemable before September, 1891, and the 4 per cents before 1907. The remainder of the 6 per cents have since been reduced to 3¾ per cent by Windom's arrangement with the bondholders. These amount to about $410,000,000. During the last year the redemption of these bond was nearly $150,000,000, and since the 1st of July, 1882, the redemption has been $42,000,000, or in round numbers an average of $15,000,000 a month. At this rate no portion of the National bonds will be open for redemption after July, 1885. As each installment of bonds is redeemed there is a reduction of interest, and this saving of interest is added to the surplus revenue, increasing that every quarter. After that time no more bonds can be redeemed until 1891, unless the Government chooses to buy them at such premium as the holders may demand.

The occasion calls imperatively for a reduction of taxes. From 1884 to 1891 there will be seven years, during which an annual surplus revenue of only $30,000,000 will be sufficient pay off all the debt falling due by that time. Why should taxes producing $150,000,000 a year, and possibly $180,000,000, continue during that time? The accumulation of such an immense fund, subject to no restraint except Congressional discretion, would embark the country into the wildest and most extravagant schemes. The necessity, therefore, for a reduction of taxation is imperative.

How shall this reduction be made? The two systems of taxation present themselves. The first is the tariff, under which everything that enters into common use is taxed. There is nothing which men and families must have for existence that is not taxed. Food, clothing, fuel; the tools of labor, the implements and machinery of industry; the school-book and the daily newspaper; the illuminating oil, the candle, and the lamp; all these are taxed inordinately, directly and indirectly, not only as a source of revenue but as a bounty fund to sustain a privileged class in the community.

The other source of revenue is the tax on whisky, malt liquor, and tobacco; articles which however commonly used are not articles of necessity, such as are taxed under the tariff.

We will assume that in selecting the taxes to be reduced Congress will not discriminate in favor of spirits and tobacco as against the articles of common and general necessity.

The revenue from the tariff during the years ending June 30, 1881, and the same date in 1882 was: in 1881, the sum of $193,561,041, and in 1882, $220,410,730.

The tax collected under the tariff, being partly protective, is represented only by the portion paid into the Treasury, that being on an average not over one-third of the whole tax exacted from the country. A reduction, therefore, of the tariff tax has the effect of reducing $3 of tax for every $1 of revenue surrendered over. The present tariff tax may therefore be safely reduced to the extent of reducing the revenue $100,000,000 a year, and with this reduction of revenue have a proportionate reduction of the incidental tax. A repeal or reduction of tariff duties to the amount of $100,000,000 would reduce the tax alone of the country $300,000,000 a year.

The necessity for a reduction of taxes must be evident to every man, and in that reduction it must be as evident that the greatest, wisest, and most direct policy is to secure the greatest reduction of taxes with the least reduction of revenue. Where the tax paid by the people on a given commodity is $40,000,000 a year, and the proportion of this tax which as revenue is paid to the United States is $3,000,000 only, the reduction of this tax one-half would only involve a loss of $1,500,000 of revenue, though saving to the people $18,500,000 of tax. A like reduction throughout the whole tariff will therefore be the wisest and most economical form of a reduction of taxes that can be devised to meet the necessity which demands an immediate reduction of both revenue and taxes. This necessity is so imminent that it should be made this year, and not be postponed until 1884. A reduction of $100,000,000 of revenue would be an immense relief to the industries of the country, and at the same time take from Congress the perilous temptation of indulging in wild and reckless extravagance.

THE story comes upon the strength of a letter from the Egyptian correspondent of the New York *World* that Arabi Bey expresses a desire to come to this country—in case he survives his pending trial. It seems that he has always had an admiration for us, and now turns more longingly than ever in his time of trouble to the Great Republic. We are not surprised that he desires to leave Egypt, for in case he is released it can never be a comfortable place for him. He will always be under surveillance, and every movement he makes will be suspected. Moreover, he believes that Egyptians should have some voice in the administration of their Government, and England will not consent to this. The best thing he can do in case he escapes from the joint clutches of England and the Khedive is to pack up his trunk and purchase tickets for himself and family to America, and then without remaining in New York longer than to take dinner come straight through to Chicago, which, if not a place of Egyptian resort, has cosmopolitan attractions of every kind which he will enjoy and which will keep him from being homesick. The Mayor, who talks Egyptian fluently, will be sure to receive him, and all classes of our people, who always sympathize with the under dog in a fight, will hospitably welcome him. We have no mummies, sphinxes, Cleopatra's needles, or pyramids, but a man of his restless, active, pushing nature will not miss them in the presence of our rushing, hurrying world. He can settle down here, and at the proper time take out naturalization papers and be eligible for office, or he can go into business at once, or take a place on Dearborn avenue and live on his private fortune. Whatever he may elect to do, he will find just the kind of Government that he has longed for, and will not be obliged to pay anything more to foreign bondholders who have been already paid in full. If at any time he should long for the repose of the desert or the quiet companionship of mummies, he could occasionally run down to St. Louis.

WITHIN the past few years there has been a complete revolution in the manner of shipping flour to Europe. Formerly, as is generally known, all shipments were made either in barrels or cotton sacks; but a few years ago Mr. Charles J. Helliwell, of C. J. Helliwell & Co., of Milwaukee, flour exporters, conceived the idea of substituting jute sacks. Experimental shipments proving satisfactory, the plan was quickly adopted by other exporters, and there sprang up such a demand for jute bags that the factories in Chicago and Milwaukee were soon taxed to their utmost capacity to turn out the goods as rapidly as required. In the exportation of flour the barrel and cotton sack are no longer employed, the jute bag proving preferable in many ways—notably in the saving in cost, which, it is claimed, is something like one-half as compared with cotton cloth. The greatly-increased demand for the article led some Eastern parties to attempt the manufacture of a substitute, and a factory was established at Utica, N. Y., for that purpose. Flax was the substitute, and large quantities of the product of that mill were sent to the West to be used in baling hops, but it did not possess the requisit strength. More recently attempts to raise jute in the Southern States have been made, and in the case of Louisiana and Florida with success. Jute is a native of India, from whence is exported annually from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 bales.

THE cargo of mules bought in the South and West of this country by agents of the British Government during the progress of the war in Egypt was brought prominently to the notice of New-Yorkers by ridiculous rumors of a Fenian attempt to blow up the steamer in which they were loaded as she lay at her pier in the East River, and by the stationing of a guard at the entrance to the pier to warn off all intruders. The vessel was hardly over the Sandy Hook bar before news came of the overthrow of the Egyptians and the end of the war. So a large number of faithful Kentucky mules were saved the hardship of laboring under an Egyptian sun or exposing their tough hides to the fire of Egyptian rifles. This ship-load, however, was only an infinitesimal portion of the immense number of mules bought by the British Government wherever mules could be found. It was expected that Sir Garnet Wolseley would soon make a demand for more mules, and the animals were to be ready for him. When the war ended thousands of mules were on their way to Egypt, and the ships carrying them were all ordered back to England. Consequently, mules are now pouring into England from all quarters, till it is estimated that the Government has on its hands no fewer than 10,000 of these animals, for which no immediate employment can be found. There is some talk of establishing a mule depot, to form a branch of the transport service, so as to avoid in future, if possible, the feverish search for mules which invariably takes place when England suddenly finds herself involved in war. There will, however, after allowing for all the mules to be retained if this plan is carried into effect, still remain a large number to be disposed of on the best terms that can be obtained for them. The suggestion has been made that they be utilized for cab service in London. They would not be handsome certainly, though they would compare favorably in appearance with the ordinary cab horse, but it is urged that they could stand the work better than the broken-down horses now in use, and that their employment in that capacity would put a check to fast driving and diminish the risk of street accidents.—*New York Times.*

MR. PATRICK FORD announces through his paper, the *Irish World*, that the subscription to the Land-League fund is closed. On Oct. 2 he forwarded to Patrick Egan, the Treasurer of the Land League, a final remittance of $17,424. The grand total of the subscriptions received and acknowledged by the *Irish World* is $343,557. This is a large sum of money. It has not come from the pockets of rich men, but largely from the laborers and servants. In the issue of the paper announcing the closing of the subscriptions there is printed a list of several hundred names of Irish men and women in Ohio who have subscribed sums ranging from 10 cents up to $2. This fairly illustrates the source of the fund. Mr. Ford, being an outspoken man, does not leave the public in doubt as to his reasons for closing the fund. In the current issue of the *Irish World* is published a letter over his signature wherein the division of opinion which has arisen in the councils of the Irish party is sharply defined. He closes the fund because "a reaction has set in"; or, rather, because a halt has been given to the logic of the movement." He charges that from the day of the Kilmainham treaty there has been "nothing but going backward." He asserts that Lord Randolph Churchill hit the mark when he said that between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell there was a difference of 20 per cent. He represents the Irish members of Parliament as conducting "a quieting-down policy"—to which no one believing in democracy and justice can give more than "half a heart." He repudiates the Parliamentary party and declines to give countenance or material support to the delusion that Ireland's battles are to be fought at Westminster. He thus separates himself from Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentary party of compromise. He leaves them to fight out what he contemptuously terms "those constitutional sham battles of theirs" without having the financial support and moral sympathy of the American-Irish. By an odd coincidence, one of the leaders of that party, Mr. McCarthy, in the course of the brilliant series of papers contributed to the New York *Tribune* a few months ago, described Dr. Butt's tactics as a series of sham fights, and compared it to the strategy of a General of the past generation who regularly appeared on the field and withdrew from it on the slightest rainfall, or when night approached. According to Patrick Ford the Parnellites are only fighting over again the sham battles of Dr. Butt's time.

NEW YORK *Times:* The report of the special commission appointed to view the new Capitol building in Albany will be read with general regret. The Commissioners recommend that the vaulted stone ceiling of the Assembly Chamber be taken down and a wooden structure substituted for it. The floor of this chamber is should be remembered, is sixty feet above the ground. The extreme dimensions of the chamber are 140 by 84 feet. The groined and vaulted roof is constructed of courses of stone of various tints and hues, the central vault of the ceiling resting upon four columns of polished red granit four feet in diameter. These columns inclose a space of forty-five by fifty-five feet, which may be said to represent the dimensions of the Assembly Chamber, the outer spaces being devoted to lobbies, galleries, etc. It is found that one of the ribs of the ceiling is seriously cracked, that the vaulting surface resting thereupon is also cracked, that the end walls over the main transverse arches are out of place, that one of the four great columns is slightly out of plumb, and that there are indications of an unequal settlement of parts of the Assembly wing. These defects are serious. They are due, probably, to the fact that the superstructure is too weighty for the foundation.

UNDER the heading of "A Hard-Worked Official's Vacation," a Washington City paper thus refers to an old Chicago citizen now officially engaged in that city. It says:

> Public-Printer S. P. Rounds leaves the city this morning for a week's leave of absence in Chicago. He will bring back with him his interesting family, who have spent the summer in Colorado. They will make the Ebbitt House their home this winter, and his charming and beautiful daughter will be quite an addition to the society circles of the city. Mr. Rounds' absence will be the first since he took charge of the Government office. As a rule, he has been on hand earlier in the morning and later in the evening than any of the clerical force, and has undoubtedly worked harder than any of his predecessors. Finding the office, as he did, in a half-demoralized condition, he has surrounded himself with a competent and active force of lieutenants and helpers, and has brought the printing bureau of the Government to a higher degree of efficiency than ever before attained. Everything is done systematically, economically, and promptly, and the whole immense establishment, in all of its various departments, is the model printing-office of this country, if not of the world.

THE Milwaukee *Republican-Sentinel* has canvassed Wisconsin pretty thoroughly on the subject and finds that the woman's suffrage movement appears to be making but little progress in the State. Comparatively few women, it says, seem to take any active interest in it, and the men generally view it with supreme indifference. The German-speaking part of the population was found to be almost unanimous in its opposition, and, in fact, the only real efforts to extend the elective franchise seem to be making by the women's Christian temperance societies, with the idea that if the ballot is put into the hands of women the liquor traffic will be speedily abolished.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, is delivering speeches in Ohio. After a few days' observation he told a Cleveland *Leader* reporter that "the position of the Republican party in the State is unsatisfactory. It is between two millstones—prohibition on one side, and rum on the other. It ought to win—Congress will be close. There is trouble in New York and trouble in Pennsylvania, and Ohio should be all right."

TRUTH is stranger than fiction. The American *Recorder* says: "A gentleman from Dooly, Ga., was in town last week, and, in speaking of the storm in that county, said that the strangest thing that happened there was, that a kettle was overturned and the bottom blown clear through itself, resulting in no damage to it, but turning the legs on which it stood on the inside. New legs will have to be put on it."

BY a recent order of the Warden convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison are allowed to wear beards if they choose to do so, and about 60 per cent are availing themselves of the privilege. Of course it greatly changes their appearance, and it is said that the wife and mother of one of the prisoners called to see him recently, and for quite a time neither could recognize him.

THE Postmaster at Garwood, Pa., has tacked up on his office the following bulletin: "Hereafter the post-office will be open from 6 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. until 6 p. m. All persons requiring any further accommodations will confer a favor upon the Postmaster by getting their mail at some other office, or by taking measures to have the Postmaster removed."

AN enterprising man in Grass Valley, Cal., advertises: "I am prepared to do paper-hanging, and can be found at T. Martin's oyster-depot and candy-factory, the only house where you can be accommodated in good style. Also meals and drinks of all kinds. Fresh candies made three times a week by a first-class candy-maker. Call at Martin's."

NEW YORK *Truth:* "Whose statue is that?" asked a member of the New York judiciary of his companion as they were riding through the park one Sunday last summer. "Why, that's Humboldt," replied the other. "What is that under did they want to give Helmboldt a statue for?" said the Judge; "he never did nothing but invent buchu."

A PROMINENT politician woke up his colored man a few nights ago and told him to search the house, as he was sure there was a burglar on the premises. The darky hunted the house all over and reported, as follows: "Colonel, I has hunted from top to bottom, and if dar is any 'spishous character 'ceptin' you in the house I can't find him."

THE Boston *Post* startles the Bostonians by abruptly inquiring, "Why not grow more beans?" And in an article over half a column in length it sets forth the necessity for increasing the supply, and describes seven distinct varieties of beans (in which the Bostonian doth delight), "passing by the others for want of room."

THE Democrats of the Third District of Mississippi have decided that it is not advisable to make a nomination for Congress. It is reported that they will generally vote for Judge E. Jeffords, the Republican candidate, as against Judge C. W. Clarke, his Independent-Rupublican opponent.

MR. STANLEY LANE POOLE, the Orientalist, has, now that the war in Egypt is all over, come boldly to the fore, and informed the world that the name Arabi is pronounced to rhyme with harpy, that Tel-el-Kebir, rhymes with severe, and Kassassin chimes with "as a scene."

AMONG the Piutes near Austin, Nev., is a queer one-legged Indian boy. He was born that way, and is otherwise perfectly formed. The leg is strong, stout, and symmetrical, situated centrally between the hips, so that the child when standing erect on his foot is perfectly balanced.

JUDGE THOMAS B. WARD, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Tenth District of Indiana against Godlove S. Orth, has published a card denying that at any time he made a speech or gave utterance in favor of free trade.

## LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Arizona Indians are reported to be on the war-path again. The war-path is in hard luck.

A dispatch says that "the Prohibitionists in Shelby County are becoming aggressive." The Prohibitionists must have braced up with a drink.

Foxhall has been scratched for the Cesarewitch. This seems to be about the only way in which the American horses are capable of coming to the scratch this season.

More charges have been made against the Indian Agent Tiffany. It begins to look as though it would eventually be necessary to protect the Indians against Tiffany.

Frank James held a reception in the jail at Independence, Mo., Sunday night. The only thing that seems to have been lacking to make the affair a complete success was a coffin.

Another scandal regarding the Soldiers' Home at Washington has come to the surface. This time it is in relation to corned beef. It is gratifying, however, to know that the dried apples have thus far escaped the breath of calumny.

A hack fell into the river at Cheboygan Sunday night and was smashed to pieces by the wheel of a propeller, the team being drowned. It is hardly necessary to state that the hackman escaped. It is thought by some, however, that a large ocean steamship might jar a hackman a little.

A Milwaukee dispatch states that "the Polish residence-portion of the city was frightened almost to death this afternoon by the rumor circulated in that section that the comet had dropped into the sun at 5 o'clock this morning, and the end of the world was nigh." Why any one living in Milwaukee should object to the world coming to an end is not clear.

## PERSONALS.

Gen. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, according to a London new

# FOREIGN.

**Two More of the Native Assasins Hanged at Alexandria.**

**The Breach Between the Sultan and Khedive Widening Daily.**

**Return to Egypt of a Horde of Hungry French Ex-Officials.**

**Mr. Gladstone Well on His Way to Canossa, Along with Bismarck.**

**Probability of a Strike for 15 Per Cent Advance by 28,000 Miners—Davitt Disappointed.**

## EGYPT.

MURDERERS HANGED.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 9.—Two natives, convicted of murdering Messrs. Ribton and Cattani on the 11th of June, were executed this morning.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

Arrivals of cotton from Sept. 1 to date, 2,000 cantars, against 110,000 same period last year.

INQUIRIES—AN ACCIDENT.

The committee appointed to inquire into the June outrages here held its first sitting today and discussed the preliminaries of its investigation. Another committee is sitting at Tantah with closed doors investigating the outrages committed in other parts of Egypt during the rebellion.

A shell burst today at Gabarl, wounding four natives.

SULTAN PASHA'S VIEWS.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.—Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber of Notables, thinks Turkish intervention in Ezypt would mean anarchy. He maintains that the cost of the Joint Control was extravagant, and that £400,000 might be saved annually by the subsitution of efficient native for the foreign officials. He admits that the mass of the population is unfit for representative government.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION,

under the Presidency of Ismail Pasha Eyoub, appointed to prosecute all acts of rebellion by the military or civilians, held a sitting today and interrogated Gandel, late Prefect of Alexandria, who denied the charge made against him of having distributed bludgeons to the Arabs.

A company of the Highland Brigade has been ordered to Tel-el-Kebir to repair the graves of British soldiers.

CONSIDERABLE DISSATISFACTION

exists among officers and men of other British regiments in Egypt at the singling out by Gen. Wolseley of the Royal Irish for special mention in his dispatch of Sept. 13 to the War Office, giving his report of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir.

THE FRENCH.

The rapid influx of former French officials is threatening friction. They expect to be reinstated. Their posts will probably be abolished or filled with natives. The return of these officials is believed to be the result of an order of the French Consul-General.

THE ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The Prime Minister, addressing his constituents at Stradella, said Italy had always remained faithful to the concert of the Powers. With regard to France all trace of recent events would be effaced. The approaching mutual appointment of Ambassadors would seal the reciprocal good feeling between the two countries. He said the relations of Italy with England were excellent, and documents which would be presented in Parliament would show that acceptance by Italy of the invitation to intervene in Egypt would not have been consistent with her international duties.

THE ATTITUDE OF SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Oct. 9.—Recruiting for the Egyptian gendarmerie is proceeding at Berne, but the Federal Council will probably forbid it as a breach of international law.

THE SULTAN DISPLEASED.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The breach between the Khedive and the Sultan is widening, and likely to lead to an open rupture. The Sultan has forbidden recruiting for the Khedive's future bodyguard.

JOINT CONTROL.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The *Republique Francaise* refuses to believe that Lord Granville will set aside Egyptian control without consulting France.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—At Newmarket, the Clearwell Stakes were won by Hauteur, Goldfield second, and Aerostic third. Twelve ran, including Lorillard's Massasoit and Keene's Potosi.

The Ditton Stakes were won by Lord Brudenell, Keene's Bluegrass second, and Rhineland third.

The Nursery Stakes were won by Belle Heuriette, The Squire second, and Daphne third.

THE MINERS.

At a conference of delegates representing 28,000 colliers, it was resolved that notices to employers for an advance of 15 per cent be given next week. The ballot forms show the representatives of 18,407 colliers voted for an advance and 771 against. In the ballot restricting the output there were 6,954 votes in favor of restriction and 650 against. Masters last Friday refused to accede to the demand for an advance. It is probable a strike will be ordered.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in the review of the grain trade of the past week, says: "Wheat sowing has commenced favorably. Flour ruled very dull. Oats are in favor of buyers. Foreign breadstuffs have partially improved. American red winter wheat has advanced 6d. Arrivals of flour in London were very heavy. Both American and European are arriving freely. Maize is becoming scarce, but with the movement of the new American crop there is every appearance of a decline of about 10s from the highest rate —namely: 34s, ex ship. Cargoes are inanimate. There were eleven fresh arrivals; eight cargoes sold, eleven were withdrawn, and nine remain, including six of red winter and one of California. Cargoes on passage met a better inquiry at 1s advance. Sales of English wheat the past week, 57,266 quarters at 39s 6d, against 60,864 quarters at 46s 9d the corresponding period of last year."

PRIESTS ALLOWED POLITICAL LIBERTY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—As a concession to the feeling of the Catholic clergy throughout Ireland, all the Bishops, except Archbishop McCabe, have extended general permission to priests of their dioceses to take part in the Mansion House evicted tenants' aid movement, and in the new Labor League and Industrial Union founded by Parnell. Several minor church dignitaries have consequently become Presidents of branches of the league, and will in that capacity participate in the Dublin conference.

DAVITT ON THE LAND LEAGUE.

Davitt, in a speech at Wexford yesterday, declared that the Land League had inculcated principles which were eternal and indestructible, but he was disappointed at the outcome of the agitation. When the whole Irish race had rallied to the cry for the abolition of landlordism the league had by one tremendous sweep of the Government been arrested in its career. The Government had been furnished with a pretext for action by the outrages committed by some of the Irish people. Pleading for justice at Westminster, he said, was useless. The people should rely upon Irish determination to array landlordism before the civilized world as the cause of crime and disorder.

DIED FROM HIS WOUNDS.

Farmer Hogan, who was shot at Ballina on Saturday, died today.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

have decided to invite a much wider circle of representative men to the conference than was at first contemplated. Representatives of the press will be admitted to the conference.

## FRANCE.

COREA.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—It is announced that negotiations for a treaty between France and Corea are merely suspended.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL AND SENATOR.

Admiral Louis Pierre Alexis Pothuan is dead. He was born at Martinique Oct. 30, 1815, and entering the naval school in 1831 became an Ensign in 1837, a Lieutenant in 1840, Captain of a frigate in 1850, Captain of a man-of-war in 1855, Rear-Admiral in 1864, and a member of the Admiralty Council in 1869. He assisted on board the Triton in the bombardment of Tangier and Mogadore, and afterward, during the Crimean War, at that of Odessa. He took a prominent part in the siege of Sebastopol. Upon the investment of Paris he became Commander of the Fort of Bicetre, and the forts of the South armed by the marine and upon the organization of the military forces of Paris he was placed at the head of the Third Army Corps, and for his brilliant services in the attack on Champigny he was made Vice-Admiral in January, 1871. At the elections in February he was chosen to the National Assembly, and a few weeks later was appointed to the Ministry of the Marine, his administration being marked by strict economy and large reductions in the number of naval officers, with activity in naval construction, and in the manufacture of new steel cannon. He left the Ministry May 24, 1873, and in the Assembly recorded himself on all special questions, voting constantly with the Centre Left. He accepted the Wallon amendment and all the constitutional laws. He was chosen a life Senator in 1875, and afterward returned to the Ministry of the Marine, where he continued his reorganization of the naval forces with great success. Upon the elevation of M. Grévy to the Presidency he left the Ministry, and in 1879 was appointed Minister to England, resigning this post in 1880, when he was succeeded by M. Leon Say. An officer of the Legion of Honor in 1852, Admiral Pothuan was promoted to Commander in 1858, Grand Officer in 1870, and received the grand cross in 1880.

## ITALY.

GLADSTONE GOING ALONG WITH BISMARCK TO CANOSSA.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Errington, reported to be endeavoring to effect a *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and the Vatican, has arrived here. He had an interview today with Cardinal Jacobini, Pontifical Secretary of State.

## RUSSIA.

JEW-BAITERS SENTENCED.

ODESSA, Oct. 9.—The military tribunal in session at Balta trying the cases of the anti-Jewish rioters, condemned one of the leaders to two years, and five others from sixteen to eighteen months' imprisonment.

## TURKEY.

LICENSE TAX.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—All the Powers except England, Russia, and France have agreed upon a principle of license tax which the Porte proposes to levy upon foreigners doing business in Turkey.

## INDIA.

THE IMPORTED KEROSENE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.—The Government has passed the condemned petroleum on the certificate of Red wood, sent hither by the Secretary of State for India.

## SPAIN.

SERRANO'S NEW PARTY.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Some journals supporting the Government acknowledge that the efforts of Marshal Serrano to form a Dynastic Left have caused a great sensation.

## JIM RIVER NOVELETS.

**The Candidate for Probate Judge.**

*Huron (Dak.) Times.*

It was election-day in Huron. The people of the county had been engaged in exercising their dearest privilege as American citizens. The election was over, and the judges were engaged in ascertaining the result. The bitter contention of the day had ceased; the wary maneuvering of politicians, the shrewd combination of opposing interests to defeat a common enemy, had been had; and all the excitement of the struggle was now concentrated in the suspense as to the result.

Crowding around the polling-place was a vast multitude. The whole voting population of the county seemed to be gathered there awaiting the announcement of the result with breathless interest. There was apparent a curious feeling of mutual enmity among those composing the crowd. They regarded each other with scowling faces, and each seemed to consider every other his bitter rival. While all were deeply in one interest, and all awaited the result of the vote, as if depended upon it all their hopes of happiness, there seemed to be no sympathy between them. Each regarded the other with a look as if he saw in him the most abandonee of villains, and each seemed to see in his neighbor a wretch who was attempting to rob him of his dearest rights and honors, and whom to murder would be a Christian duty.

At length the clerk of election arose and prepared to read the result of the vote. A solemn stillness fell upon the vast assembly, and every voice was hushed and every ear was strained to catch his words.

"For County Commissioner, C. Fred Zimmermann has received——"

"Bother the County Commissioner! We don't care anything about that. Go on to the next."

"For Register of Deeds, I. J. Mouser has received——"

Discordant voices drowned the figures.

"For Sheriff——"

"No matter about the Sheriff. Go on to Probate Judge! Probate Judge! Probate Judge!" cried scores of voices from the crowd.

The voice of the clerk became husky. He seemed to tremble with some strange emotion, and almost fear to announce to the desperate-looking crowd the result asked for.

"Gentlemen," he said at length, gravely and deliberately, "I am sorry to be obliged to announce that the vote for Probate Judge is a tie, and that therefore there is no election to this office."

Fierce cries of fraud and treachery arose from the crowd, and the figures were demanded.

"Gentlemen," said the Clerk, "there were 2,378 votes cast. There were 2,378 candidates. Each received one vote. To an impartial looker-on in Vienna, it might appear that every man voted for himself."

With a wild, weird, despairing cry, 2,378 men fell senseless to the ground.

**How the Indians Were Frightened Off.**

Fifty years ago, it is related, when California was under the dominion of Spain, a one-eyed commandant ruled San Francisco, who was the terror of all the Indians in the vicinity. A Yankee skipper traveling that way induced the espanard to purchase of him the then newly-invented glass eyes, and, to the fear and surprise of the redskins, the commandant suddenly appeared with two eyes. This was too much for the "braves," so one of their number was deputed to assassinate the señor. He managed to gain access to his chamber, and, on approaching the couch, was terrified on finding the commandant sleeping with one eye closed and the other wide open. The amazed Indian gave an unearthly yell and threw himself headlong from the window.

Adam Bros'. and other styles of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

# NEW YORK.

**Local Butchers Excited by the Advent of Chicago Dressed Beef.**

**Sad Predicament of the Alice Oates Opera-Bouffe Company.**

**Resignation of Mr. Crafts as Pastor of the Christian Endeavor Church.**

**Arrest of Another Post-Office Clerk—Arabi Pasha's Followers Coming to America.**

**Meeting of the Customs Service Commission—The New Ocean Cables—Cricket.**

## DRESSED BEEF.

A CHICAGO FIRM'S ENTERPRISE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—There has been much guesswork among the Washington Market buyers during three or four months past as to the purposes to which a new building on the bulkhead on the water-front of the market, covering Nos. 15 to 31 Devoe avenue, was to be put. Several of the old stands were purchased and torn down, and in their place has been erected a neat two-story building of corrugated iron externally, now bearing the sign of G. F. & E. C. Swift, dealers in Chicago dressed beef. This morning the matter was explained, and the brokers and shippers of beeves, and the wholesale slaughterers of the city were greatly exercised by the placing upon the New York market of a large consignment of dressed beef. The dealers upon the Jersey City market were much disturbed this morning when the intelligence of this new departure in the meat trade reached them. In fact, almost

A PANICKY FEELING SEIZED THEM,

which, however, they resisted by refusing to sell at less than the regular market prices. They freely admitted that the dressed meat could be sold for four cents a pound less on the net weight than it could be purchased for in the live-stock markets, and also that the beef was excellent in quality. Mr. R. Abbott, the New York manager for Messrs. Swift, stated that the undertaking here was meeting with much greater success than was at first anticipated. The trade is selling daily at from 6 to 7½ cents per pound, and another consignment of 100 head was expected this evening. He had no fear of the result of this enterprise, as the firm's ventures elsewhere had met with unqualified success. In other cities the introduction of this meat had led to a reduction in the market price of beef, and he had no doubt the same result would be observed in New York. It was proposed to make daily shipments to New York corresponding with the demand, which, estimated at first, would be about 200 head. Besides

THE PROBABLE REDUCTION IN PRICES,

Mr. Abbott thought that the bringing of live cattle from the Northwest, West, and Southwest would also be affected. The new building here is nothing but a huge refrigerator, and in its general plan is like the forty or more storage houses which, scattered throughout the country, are owned by the same firm. In the refrigerators today, hung upon hooks depending from railway tracks attached to the ceiling, were long rows of meat in quarters, looking firm and white as though just from the butcher, and not as though it had been brought a thousand miles from the slaughter-house in Chicago. The cattle are killed and dressed there, to the number of about 1,500 daily, packed in refrigerator cars where the temperature is the same as in the storage-house here, and sent to the selling-place wherever that may be. The cars sent to this city on their arrival at Jersey City are run upon barges, transferred across the North River, and then quickly emptied into the refrigerator by means of a continuation of the railways, from which the meats hang in the storage-rooms. These rooms have a capacity of about 200 cattle, dressed, and will keep the meet fresh and sweet for any necessary length of time.

## ALICE OATES.

PEOPLE WHO WOULD LIKE TO FIND HER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The star performers, chorus-singers, and managers of the Alice Oates opera-bouffe company, were sadly beset on Saturday night. The company appeared at the Grand Opera-House, Brooklyn. The receipts were not large, but it was thought that they would be sufficient to cover the expenses and leave something of a profit for the players. For several weeks the members of the company have suffered from a severe attack of impecuniosity. The prospects of their receiving any large profits from their exertions did not brighten as the week drew to a close. On Saturday afternoon the difficulties of the company culminated. Flora Morgan, one of the chorus-singers, who claims that Miss Oates and her husband and manager, Mr. Harry Watkins, owe her $70 for professional services, brought suit for the amount. An order of attachment was issued by Judge Donohue in the New York Supreme Court against the company and an order of arrest against Mr. Watkins. The papers were placed in the hands of the Sheriff's officers, who proceeded to the Grand Opera-House to serve them. Inquiries were made for Mr. Watkins, but

MR. WATKINS WAS NOT TO BE FOUND.

During the week Mr. Watkins had been visible in the vicinity of the playhouse, dazzling newcomers with his dainty personality, his salmon-colored overcoat, his well-kept mustache, and his hair neatly parted in the middle. But he paied into invisibility, overcoat and all, before the grim officers of the law. Inquiry was made at the box-office for Miss Oates, but the reply was that she had gone away. Just before the play began in the evening an Under-Sheriff attached the receipts at the box-office and made a search for property, but could find none belonging to Miss Oates. After the play Miss Morgan lingered on the sidewalk in front of the play-house with her lawyer, insisting that she should receive the amount due her. A large crowd congregated, and there was a good deal of excitement pending the departure of the company. The Deputy-Sheriff said that he had in his possession half a dozen judgments against Miss Oates, and that he had been unable to execute one of them.

## TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

RESIGNATION OF A PASTOR.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. George B. Hebard, Superintendent of the Christian Endeavor Church Sunday-school, Lee avenue, resigned his position, and the same action was also taken Mr. M. Z. Crane, the Floor Superintendent. In the evening the pastor of the church, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, read his resignation. The cause of the trouble is due principally to a division in the church on doctrinal points—the adherents of the former pastor, the Rev. Edward Eggleston, who were heterodox, not being willing to conform to Mr. Crafts' orthodox views and take the church back to Congregationalism. As a consequence they left the church, gave up their pews, and withdrew their support, but still remained in the Sunday-school, holding positions as officers and teachers. Mr. Crafts said the church and school must be in sympathy with each other and work together in harmony. He advised his unorthodox friends to go to a more liberal church if they did not like his preaching. He frankly told them that they were not wanted in the Christian Endeavor Church. So matters went on until a line row was brewed, and the nihilist has withdrawn. Mr. Crafts was called from Chicago to the Church of the Christian Endeavor.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Mr. Craft's resignation, if not withdrawn, will involve the calling of the Congressional Council in which the proper qualification for church membership will probably be a prominent topic. There has been a growing tendency to make the only condition of admission to church membership that required in the Church of Christian Endeavor under Dr. Eggleston, and Mr. Crafts may have provoked a great controversy over the question whether a doctrinal test should also be required. It is beyond all doubt that the position now taken by Mr. Crafts concerning heterodoxy in the church will be extensively discussed in religious circles.

## DISHONEST EMPLOYES.

ARREST OF ANOTHER POST-OFFICE CLERK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Another post-office clerk here has come to grief for robbing the mails. He had been a trusted employé of the department for several years, and had risen from a $600 to $1,100 salary. This makes the seventeenth case of the kind that has been brought to light by the Special Agent here since Oct. 12, 1881. Of these, nine of the prisoners have been sent to prison in terms of six months to two years each, one was pardoned by the President, and seven are now awaiting trial, and the sentence of one was suspended. Nine of these criminals were clerks, six letter-carlers, one a mail-messenger, and one an Assistant Postmaster of a country office.

## THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

A COMMISSION TO REGULATE THE EXPENDITURES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Customs Service Commission convened and began its labors today. Its duty is to prepare a list specifying in detail the number and class of officers and employés of every grade in the customs service, with the rate of compensation to each. It will also prepare an estimate of the amounts required for contingent expenses, and for such additional expenses as cannot be specially provided for. This is a new departure, authorized in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress. Instead of the appropriation being practically made in a lump it will hereafter be made specific, thereby greatly limiting the discretionary powers of the Secretary of the Treasury. The reports of this and other similar commissions will form the basis for the next Appropriation bill for the customs service. The commission is now engaged in laying out a plan of procedure in its work, and it will be several days before anything is actually accomplished.

## THE NEW CABLES.

CONGRATULATORY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—On opening the lines of the Central & South American Telegraph Company congratulatory messages were exchanged between President Arthur and the Presidents of Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, the United States of Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. The cables of the Mexican Telegraph Company, starting from Galveston, Tex., reach Vera Cruz via Tampico, at which point the cables of the Central & South American Telegraph Company extend to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and thence by land line to the Pacific, thence by cable to Lima, in Peru, where they connect with the cables of the West Coast Telegraph Company, now laid to Valparaiso, Chili. These lines comprise 5,610 miles of submarine cable and 507 miles of land line, and connect exclusively with 20,000 miles of wire in Mexico, Central and South America. These lines bring into communication with the United States and Europe a population of 35,000,000, transacting an annual commerce of over $800,000,000.

## CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIANS VICTORIOUS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The cricket match between the Australian eleven and eighteen players chosen from clubs in and around New York was played today under very favorable circumstances. The weather was fine and the wicket as smooth as a table. The attendance, as usual at cricket matches here, was small. The day's playing resulted in 110 runs for the Australian players and only twenty-seven for the American. The game was to have begun at 11, but it was nearly noon before the bell rang for the field to be cleared. The Australians soon after appeared, dressed in white flannel and red and yellow caps. They lost the toss and went into the field. The Captain played at joint, Bannerman at mid off, Bonner short slip, Jones square leg, Massie mid on, Haran short leg, Giffin long on, Garret extra long on, Blackham at wicket, Boyle cross mid on, and Spofford bowling. Spofford's bowling was very effective. He has gained quite a reputation in England. The teams resume play tomorrow.

## ARABI'S FOLLOWERS.

THEY WILL COME TO THIS COUNTRY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Advices from Cairo, Egypt, state that a friend of Arabi Pasha, Abdul Kerim Pasha el Zahar, next March will visit America to make requisit preliminaries for the emigration of Arabi's followers to this country. This gentleman is perhaps the most educated gentleman in the East, having translated the New Testament into Arabic, and written in French the best book that ever appeared against polygamy. He is the owner of the prettiest little palace on the Nile at Cairo, moves in the best European society, and is on friendly terms with the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and other noted personages. For a number of years he has been a Professor of Greek and Vice-President of the Cairo University, in which town he is as well known for his thoroughbred Arab horses as he is for his learning.

## POOL-ROOMS RAIDED.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S GOOD WORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Anthony Comstock, special agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, broke into the pool-rooms of Hunter's Point today with a posse of men with drawn revolvers, seized all the paraphernalia, and captured three prisoners. Afterward he himself was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and larceny, and bailed. The raid was carried out under the direction of the Law and Order Society, and Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court. Judge Gilbert determined upon his course from information conveyed to him, he says, by reputable citizens, who declared that the police dared not interfere with the gamblers. For fear they would be removed under the direction of Mayor De Devoise, he went over to Long Island City in the morning to open the session of the Supreme Court Circuit in the county court-house. To a friend on the ferry-boat he said: "I will break up the pool-selling at Hunter's Point." Half an hour afterwards he had delivered an

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE POOL-SELLERS, GAMBLERS, AND CITY AUTHORITIES

to the grand jury, had given Anthony Comstock authority to raid the pool-rooms, and had directed Sheriff Wright to support him in the task. Comstock and his party drove in carriages to the ferry at Hunter's Point, where gamblers and customers were lounging. Before the galloping horses came to a standstill the doors of the carriages were open, and the Deputy Sheriffs, with clubs and drawn revolvers, sprang into the pool-rooms. The crowd scattered in alarm at the spectacle of the armed officials. In a few seconds the streets around the rooms were blocked. The red-and-black gamblers had got warning somehow of the approach of Comstock, and the doors of their rooms were locked and bolted. The officers burst open the doors and rushed up the stairs to the apartments where the roulet tables had been in operation.

THE OCCUPANTS CLAMBERED OUT

of the back windows and jumped to the street below. Kelly & Bliss' rooms were in the rear of the hotel of Coroner James Robinson. The latter interposed his big body and broad shoulders in the way of Comstock when he attempted to enter. Holding up Judge Gilbert's order, "You let me in or I'll break in," cried Comstock, at the same time shoving Robinson aside and kicking in the door. He was brought face to face with another door as he stepped over the shattered wreck of the first, and again Robinson attempted to oppose his entrance. Comstock glared at him fiercely and cried, "Stand aside, sir," and, dashing the second door off its hinges, ran up the stairs at the head of his men into the pool-rooms. In less than five minutes

THE OFFICERS WERE IN COMPLETE POSSESSION

of all the pool-rooms and looking out of the windows at the turbulent crowd on the street below. They seized all sorts of paraphernalia, worth, it is said, to the owners over $10,000. There were costly roulette-tables, ivory chips, enameled playing-cards, and barrels, boxes, and bureaus without number packed full of pool tickets. In Kelly & Bliss' alone nearly half a million of pool tickets were seized, and several cart-loads were found in the other places. In addition to these there were blackboards, counters, and other fixtures, which Sheriff Wright had carted to the court-house. Comstock said it was the largest haul he had ever made. By his orders all but three prisoners were allowed to escape. After Comstock had taken the prisoners before Judge Gilbert he started back to the pool-rooms and was

ARRESTED BY A POLICEMAN,

who claimed to have a warrant. Comstock demanded to see the warrant, and the officer told him to come up-stairs. The prisoner followed with about thirty excited and threatening men. "Shoot him!" "Throw him down-stairs!" "Kill the blackmailer!" and other threats, mingled with oaths, were shouted after him. Comstock declared that he would not remain unless the warrant was produced. The officer strove to hold him back, whereupon Comstock planted a heavy blow in the policeman's face. Finally he went before a magistrate and was informed that he was arrested for felonious assault and larceny, and was ultimately released on his own recognizance.

## ITEMS.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Mr. Clarence Whistler, who claims to be the champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the world, with Mr. Tom Cannon and Mr. James Pilkington, called at Mr. Richard K. Fox's office today. Mr. Whistler signed articles of agreement to wrestle catch-as-catch-can style, best two in three falls, for $1,000 a side and the championship. The articles of agreement were sent to Mr. Joseph Acton, at Philadelphia, for his signature. Mr. Whistler agrees to wrestle in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Kansas City, and give or take expenses. Both wrestlers have $100 each deposited with Mr. Richard K. Fox, and there is every probability that a match will take place.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

There is a probability that the affairs of the Brooklyn bridge will receive official investigation. The matter was referred by the trustees today to Mayor Grace, of New York, and Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, to examine and inquire into the financial affairs of the bridge since it has been under the administration of the present trustees, who were appointed in 1875. The examination is to bear especially upon the disposition of the moneys in the control of the trustees, the letting of contracts, purchase of lands, etc.

UNION PACIFIC.

It is stated that the street is not disposed to accept the rumor that the Union Pacific will switch off for itself and build a line of its own to the Pacific. The road, prominent operators insist, could not possibly do so without Congressional assistance, and no one, in the present view of matters, imagines that Congress is disposed to lend assistance, particularly at this juncture, when the road is carrying a heavy and, it is believed, unnecessary floating debt.

POOL-ROOMS RAIDED.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Anthony Comstock raided the pool-rooms at Long Island City this afternoon, and captured property valued at $15,000. At Kelly & Bliss' $30,000 pool-tickets were secured. The Law and Order Society of Long Island City instigated the raid. Comstock at each place found the doors barred against him, but forced an entrance. At Kelly & Bliss' rooms Mr. Comstock was hindered in his work by Coroner Robinson, but he pushed the Coroner aside roughly. The Coroner had Comstock arrested, charging him with threatening to shoot him and trespassing on his premises to reach that of Kelly & Bliss. Comstock was released on his own recognizance. Edward Ross, Charles Childs, and Eugene Fisher were arrested by Comstock in the rooms of Lowell & Co.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President remained at home during the morning. The only caller was Charles Miller. The President and Cabinet, Mr. Chandler excepted, leave tomorrow afternoon for Boston. The President had many callers this evening.

THEY BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Last night Theodore Haske, aged 23, and William Husky, aged 26, lodged at the Annex Hotel in Brooklyn. A strong smell of gas was noticed this morning coming in from their room, and when the door was burst open both men were found dead. They blew out the gas.

GRAIN GRADES RESTORED.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange restored the grade of No. 2 oats to what it was Oct. 5, and established the grades of winter wheat the same as last season.

**Startled by the Electric Light.**

*Pittsburg Dispatch, Oct. 6.*

What might have proved a very serious affair occurred at the opera-house last evening. During the last act of "The World" the young man who has charge of the electric light attempted to remove the lamp, when suddenly a bright flash crept along the wire, creating consternation among the occupants of the dress circle. The lamp is suspended between the gallery and dress circle, and the wires with which it is connected are fastened to the window in the rear. When the flash was noticed that portion of the audience occupying the centre seats of the dress circle arose to their feet, and men, women, and children ran toward the door. Others who had not noticed the flash, which was instantaneous and extinguished itself upon reaching the knob of the window, joined in the stampede and created quite a panic. Meanwhile the attention of the occupants of the gallery, orchestra, and orchestra circle was attracted by the noise and shouts which issued from the dress circle, and joined in the stampede toward the street. The attaches, after learning that there was no danger, busied themselves in keeping the crowd back, and order was soon restored. Three women fainted, but no one sustained injuries. Several persons were knocked down, but fortunately regained their feet before being trampled upon. The majority of the audience remained remarkably cool. Those who gained the street reported that there was a fire in the opera-house, which brought Lieut. O'Brien and Officer Moran to the scene, but their services were not needed, the play having in the meantime been resumed. Since the electric light was substituted at the opera-house in the place of the calcium light the management have had Mr. Daley, an employé of the electric-light company, in attendance at each performance to operate it. There being no need of the light in the last act of "The World," Mr. Daley has been in the habit of extinguishing it at the end of the third act and leaving the work of lowering the lamp to an assistant. He stated that before retiring last night he switched off the current of the electricity from the wire which feeds the light and is at a loss to understand what caused the flash. The only theory which he is able to advance is that when his assistant was in the act of removing the lamp he disturbed the wire, causing it to discharge the electricity which it contained. Harry Eilaler, who originated the use of the electric light as a reflector in a place of amusement, stated that he hoped the public would not hasten to condemn it. In his opinion it was safer than the calcium light.

**The Area of Modern States.**

The largest State in the civilized world is Texas, which boasts an area of 274,356 square miles; the smallest is the little State of Monaco in Europe, which has only an area of six square miles. The Austrian Empire contains 240,943 square miles; the German Empire, 212,091; France, 204,091; Spain, 197,761; Sweden, 168,042; California, 167,881; Dakota, 150,932; Territory of Montana, 143,776; Norway, 122,280; New Mexico, 121,201; Great Britain and Ireland, 120,679; Italy, 114,236; Arizona, 113,916; Nevada, 112,090; Colorado, 104,500; Territory of Wyoming, 97,883; Oregon, 95,274; Territory of Idaho, 86,294; Territory of Utah, 84,476; Minnesota, 83,531; Kansas, 81,681; Nebraska, 75,995; Territory of Washington, 69,994; Indian Territory, 68,991; Missouri, 65,350; Turkey in Europe, 62,028; then come a number of other American States, after which are Roumania, 45,642; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25,125; Bulgaria, 24,360; Servia, 20,850; Netherlands, 20,527; Greece, 19,941; Switzerland, 12,205; Denmark, 14,958; Eastern Roumelia, 13,500; Belgium, 11,366; and Montenegro, 1,793.

**A New Dynamo Machine.**

Electrical scientists have been diligently at work trying to improve upon the bulky and expensive dynamo machines now in use; and the London *Times* understands that Sir William Thompson patented a new invention for a simpler and more efficient dynamo machine only a short time before an electrician in Messrs. Siemens' establishment hit upon much the same thing. The great feature in the new machine is the absence of iron in the revolving armature, very greatly decreasing its weight, and, by enabling the field magnets to be brought very close together, greatly increasing its efficiency. In fact, it is stated that a Pernanti machine to produce 10,000 incandescent lights, or an equivalent number of arc lights, can be manufactured for less than one-fifth of the cost of the cheapest dynamos at present before the public. The Jandynamo at present before the public. The Jablochkoff efficiency of the new machine is aided by the abolition of the commutator.

**Ward's Cream of Chalk.**

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 92 Lake street. 25 cents.

# SHIPWRECK.

**Sad Mishap to the Great Ocean Steamship Herder—No Lives Lost.**

**She Runs on a Rock Near Cape Race in a Dense Fog.**

**Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Persons, All on Board, Put Ashore.**

**The Vessel in a Fair Way to Become a Total Wreck—The Cargo.**

**Tents Erected on the Beach—The Treasure and Mail Saved—A Relief Expedition.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Herder, Captain Tischbein, left New York on Tuesday last for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, with thirty-nine cabin and ninety-four steerage passengers, and a crew of about 100. This noon the following intelligence was received by the agents here:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 9.—The Herder was lost three miles west of Cape Race. The mails, passengers, and crew were all saved. PUSAN.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 9—1 p. m.—The German steamer Herder, from New York Oct. 5, for Hamburg, with 288 passengers, was lost near Cape Race, N. F., last night. All hands were saved.

ASHORE IN A FOG.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 9—3 p. m.—The Herder went ashore at the eastward head of Long Beach, about three miles west of Cape Race, at 2 o'clock this morning during a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed without accident, and will be brought here by special steamer and cared for by the German Consul. It is believed the ship and cargo will be a total loss.

PARTICULARS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 9—Evening.—The following additional information has just been received from Cape Race respecting the loss of the steamship Herder. The ship left New York Thursday night and experienced fine weather up to yesterday morning, when a dense fog set in. The necessary precautions were taken to avoid, if possible, the accidents liable to occur under such circumstances. No danger was apprehended until 2 o'clock this morning, when the ship suddenly, and before her officers were aware of the proximity to land, ran on the rock immediately eastward of the head of Long Beach, about three miles west of Cape Race. There were 288 persons

ON BOARD,

namely: One hundred and seventy passengers and a crew of 118 all told. All were landed safely at daylight in the eight boats belonging to the ship, and are now being well cared for by the few families living near the scene of the wreck. The passengers and crew speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Tischbein and the officers, who were remarkably cool and self-possessed throughout. The baggage of the passengers and all the mails, seventy-six bags, were saved. The ship is certain to be a total wreck, but it is believed some of the cargo will be saved in good condition.

PARTIES JUST FROM THE WRECK

report that the Herder lies across a small cove with the starboard side completely under water. There is little probability of the hull breaking up so long as the wind continues from its present point, northwest, but should it veer any further to westward a heavy sea would be sure to make it impossible to do anything worth while in the way of taking out the cargo. As soon as intelligence of the disaster reached here the German Consul, R. H. Prouse, Esq., hired the steamer Neptune and dispatched help to the assistance of the shipwrecked people. She left for Cape Race at 6 o'clock this evening, taking a large supply of provisions, the Consul having ascertained by telegraph that only a small portion of the ship's stores were saved.

LATER.

Purser Meyer says the passengers were perfectly cool, and manifested no disposition to disregard orders. They are now in tents made of sails saved from the wreck, there being only two houses at Long Beach. The ship continues in the same position. Some fishing-boats are gathering around, but more out of curiosity than anything else, and no danger of an attempt to meddle with the cargo is apprehended. Valuable silverware and three cases of specie, etc., were saved this evening. Nothing is on board now but the cabin furniture and cargo. The passengers and crew are expected to reach St. John's tomorrow evening.

THE HERDER

was built at Glasgow in 1873. She is 3,494 tons, and her dimensions are 387 feet long, forty feet depth of hold, and thirty-two feet beam. She had seven water-tight bulkheads and a compound condensing-engine. Last year she was entirely rebuilt at Hamburg. She was owned by the Hamburg-American Packet Company.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the passengers:

Cabin—Nazario Herrera, Mexico; Miss Marv E. Shepardson, Granville, O.; Mrs. Emma Werthelin, Miss Bertha Jaros, New York; Mrs. C. G. Carlton, Master R. H. Carlton, Mrs. Anna S. Clarkson, Miss Florence Clarkson, Miss Bessie Clarkson, Chicago; Albert von Borcke, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Salomon, Miss Meta Salomon, Master Arthur Salomon, Norwich, Conn.; Miss Louise von Stolte, New York; Miss Lumena Dietenann, Denver; Mrs. Caroline Wintz, Mrs. Ad Schüttenheim, New York; Mrs. Lena Baas, Miss Lena Baas, Mrs. Catherina Bass, Coney Island; Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Günther, Miss Lina Günther, Master Frank Günther, Master Wenzel Günther, Chicago; Carl Winkler, Lexington, Mo.; John Fred Hand, Chicago; Anton Schindelholz, Denver,

# LOCAL POLITICS.

## John F. Finerty Nominated for Congress in the Second District.

### An Enthusiastic Welcome—The Platform on Which He Accepts the Candidacy.

### The Republican Politicians Waiting for the Democrats to Make Up Their Slate.

### According to Present Appearances It Will Be Headed by Brand and McGarigle.

### P. A. Sundelius the Choice of the Scandinavians of the Thirteenth District for the Legislature.

### The Sixth Senatorial Primaries—E. D. Cooke Ahead—The Contest in the Third.

### The Finerty Mass-Meeting—An Enthusiastic Offer and a Dignified Acceptance—The Sheridan Strikers Discomfited—A Great Turnout.

If the enthusiasm and apparent earnestness of last night's meeting in the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall can be trusted as indices of the political situation in the Second Congressional District the Finerty "boom" is of the most formidable character, and the chances that the Second will send a capable and honest gentleman to Congress are greatly improved. Take it throughout, the spontaneous movement which has called Mr. Finerty from a private station and nominated him as a representative of the people at Washington attests in a wonderful degree the respect which is entertained, even in these days, for men of honest purpose and principle.

The Turner-Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by 8 o'clock, and a quarter of an hour later even standing-room could not be obtained. There were fully 1,200 people in the hall when Mr. Martin Kennedy called the meeting to order and nominated John Comiskey for Chairman. The nomination prevailed, although a few Fifth Ward representatives voted "No."

Mr. Comiskey briefly returned thanks and said that this meeting was the first real caucus of the people that he had seen in ten years. They were there to assert their manhood against the machine. [Applause.] The great question of the day was civil-service reform, and the great threatening danger to the Republic was "boss rule" in the nomination of candidates for office. Such a gathering as he saw before him meant that

THE PEOPLE WERE AT LAST AROUSED,

and that they would do credit to themselves and to Chicago by nominating a man who would be a credit to them all. [A voice—"John Finerty."] He called to mind nearly 5,000 voters asking such a gentleman to allow the use of his name had been prepared, and if the meeting indorsed the call a committee should be appointed to wait on Mr. Finerty and get his decision in the premises. Mr. James E. Mahon was chosen Secretary, and it was decided unanimously to dispense with the reading of the call, and to appoint a committee of four—one from each ward in the district—to wait on Mr. Finerty. Messrs. O'Toole, Rawleigh, Fleming, and Gleason were named as such committee, and retired. At this point it became evident that an attempt had been made by the friends of other candidates to capture the meeting. Seated on the right of the hall—the stage left—and about four rows of seats from the front were a gang of "thugmen" from the Fifth Ward. In their immediate vicinity, not too near, but just handy enough in case of a row, could be seen a delegation of hangers-on from the City-Hall. It was plain enough that these fellows wanted a fuss, and desired nothing so much as to create a disturbance which would throw discredit upon the meeting. As to who sent them there and paid them for their attendance, that must be judged from their actions.

THE BALL WAS OPENED

by J. W. Garvey, of the Sixth Ward, who mounted a chair and demanded to know what had become of the petition asking J. J. Curran to run. The mob in Mr. Garvey's neighborhood howled their approval of this side shot, but their cries were drowned by the cheers for Finerty which arose from the vast body of the meeting.

The Chairman secured some semblance of order, and said: "I want to say one thing. This meeting was called and the rent of this hall paid by the friends of Mr. Finerty. If Mr. Garvey wants to get in his work for Mr. Curran he had better hire another hall."

Thomas Cavanaugh climbed on a chair, and, surrounded by a small crowd of Sheridan strikers, attempted to make a speech, but was hooted down. One of the Fifth Ward gang gave away the game by calling for three cheers for Sheridan, but the responses were confined to his own locality, and the challenge was taken up by the Finerty men, who nearly raised the roof from the building with their answering hurrah. The Chairman again appealed for order, and said that the candidate who sent the "sluggers" to the meeting for the purpose of breaking it up would be defeated by that action, if for no other reason. He expressed his determination to preserve order at any cost.

At this point the committee returned escorting

MR. FINERTY.

As the nominee entered the hall nine-tenths of the audience rose and cheered, wildly waving their hats, and exhibiting every evidence of satisfaction. The Sheridan-Curran combination recognized the inevitable and subsided, having already irreparably damaged the chances of their men. Whoever advised the sending of the thugs to such a meeting must have been little better than a fool, and but for the wonderful good temper of the gathering the would-be disturbers would have had a hard time. But it was soon seen that, though the gang was organized, its number was small and no one cared to intertere.

Mr. Comiskey said that on behalf of the meeting, representing to a large extent the voters of the district, he desired to present to Mr. Finerty a call signed by 5,000 voters that he would permit his name to be used as a candidate for Congress. [Great cheering.] The voters believed that Mr. Finerty when elected would be second to no man on the floor of the House, and asked that he would give his answer to the request, paying no attention to the handful of rowdies who had come to the hall to create a disturbance.

When Mr. Finerty rose to reply the audience rose also, and the wild cheering which followed was not silenced for several minutes. When order had been secured Mr. Finerty quietly said that he had been invited to the hall to speak, and that he had never stood in an assemblage of American citizens and been refused a hearing. He was neither an invader nor an intruder, and was not there to beg for office [A voice, "You never did"]. He had he did not stand there a stranger; his voice had been heard in their midst before and would be again. If gentlemen opposed to him would grant him the courtesy of a hearing [A voice, "You bet you'll have it too," and applause] he would guarantee them the same privilege. By this time Mr. Finerty had the ear of the meeting, and the strikers gave it up as a bad job.

Mr. Finerty said that they had met not for factional fight, but to declare a principle. The allegation that he had introduced himself on the district was without foundation. It had been held as

A POLITICAL SUPERSTITION,

cultivated for base purposes by politicians, that a man must live in the Congressional district which he represented. This was a fallacy, and they could select any man in the State otherwise qualified. He was aware that prejudice would be appealed to, and that it would be asked if he was brought there to insult them. Withered be his arm and paralyzed his tongue if he entertained such an idea. He was there by invitation. [A voice, "You're quite welcome," and another, "Good boy Finerty."] They had known him a long time, and he had never uttered a word that he was ashamed of. [Applause.] He believed there were plenty other men who could represent them better than he could [cries of "No!"], but when a man was called upon by his fellow-citizens it was his duty to take up the flag and carry it to victory or defeat.

Mr. Finerty went on to say that a city of the importance of Chicago should speak with no uncertain tongue on matters of National interest. If the vitality of the Republic was to be maintained no foreign power should be allowed to hold an American citizen one day in custody without charges preferred after the protest of this country had been made. [Great cheering.] In all international questions the duty of an American representative was to show that Americans were neither ashamed nor afraid to protect the liberties they enjoy. Deep in his heart he felt the honor conferred upon him by this call from his fellow-citizens, and if it should go no further than that meeting, he would cherish it to his dying day. [A voice, "You're welcome."] He was not there to plead his cause, and he wanted to ask them honestly and soberly whether this manifestation was enthusiasm or whether it meant their active support.

For answer the whole audience, barring a few disturbers, rose and cheered. Mr. Finerty

ACCEPTED THE VOICE OF THE MEETING,

and reminded his hearers that there was no child's play before them; their honor and success were bound up in his. His position was simply this: as he understood it the nominee of the convention had not yet formally accepted the nomination. That was a convention of the primaries; this a convention of the people. [Applause.] No loaded dice could be played; no ballot-box stuffed at this meeting. Bowing to the voice of the people as thus expressed, he recognized the call made upon him, and fearless of consequences would accept their nomination.

The rest of the sentence was lost in the tremendous cheering which followed and the wild rush of enthusiastic citizens to the foot of the platform. After Mr. Finerty had about exhausted himself shaking hands with his friends and supporters, he asked a further hearing. He said that in the future as in the past—fling it in his face though they might—till his dying day he would be a rebel to the British Crown. [Great applause.] He wanted it distinctly understood that his love for Ireland in no way interfered with his duties as an American citizen, for he hoped they all held themselves first of all as American citizens. He did not come before them as an Irish candidate, for other races and peoples had used him well, and if elected he would be the representative of no section or race. He again returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him and said he would begin the battle in earnest and fight it out until election-day.

The meeting gave three cheers for the coming member from the Second, John Comiskey declared it adjourned, and there was a great rush for the door. A Fifth Ward striker mounted the platform and started in on a speech, but no one stayed to listen and in five minutes the hall was empty.

### The Contest for the Republican County Nominations—A Move in Favor of Stockton.

The composition of the Republican County Central Committee was clearly set forth in yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE. It was shown that Sheriff Mann had in his employ no less than eight of the twenty-three committeemen; that Mr. Hanchett had besides himself two members who were in his office; and that by pooling their interests against Mr. Matson or any other candidates for Sheriff of foreign birth, and against an American for County Treasurer, they would in all probability be able to control the machinery of the party, and secure the nomination of Louis Hutt or some other German who would not be inimical to their mutual interests. No less than fourteen out of the twenty-three members of the committee are either county officials or employés, and, inasmuch as all the prominent candidates for the various offices were also county officials or employés, it looked as if Gen. Mann and Mr. Hanchett could dictate the nomination for County Treasurer, and by uniting in favor of Louis Hutt or some other German, foreclose upon Mr. Matson's chances and share the spoils between themselves. They could undoubtedly do so if all of the fourteen members were in full sympathy with them, but such does not appear to be the case. There is among Republican leaders a very strong opposition to Louis Hutt. No fault is found with the man as a man, for Mr. Hutt is above reproach socially and financially, but it is claimed that he does not as fully represent the party as the head of a ticket should. In plainer terms, some one else is mentioned for the position—some one who is entirely outside the pale of county politics, some one who would be apt to enlist the sympathy and support of the non-officeholding Republicans, who, in a year like this, are apt to let the election go by default unless something is done to arouse them from their lethargy into which they so frequently fall when there is no National issue. The manipulators of the machine see that they cannot win without votes, and they are wide awake to the necessity of stirring up the Republican masses to the importance of the election. The Congressional and Senatorial aspirants are equally alive to the necessities of the day, and just now there is in process of formation among them a movement which cannot fail to exert a great influence upon the convention. Louis Hutt, for Treasurer, does not fully meet their views, for the reason stated, and besides they are of opinion that the chances for a Republican victory would be greatly enhanced by placing

SOME PROMINENT AMERICAN AT THE HEAD OF IT FOR TREASURER.

The Germans are considered to be loyal Republicans, despite all the attempts to win them over to the Democratic party, and the recent letter from Mr. Seipp declining the nomination at its hands, coming as it did at a time when his services were most in demand, is looked upon as a virtual admission that the German vote could not be purchased nor seduced. It is, therefore, expected that the Democrats will Wednesday virtually throw the German vote overboard in making up their ticket, and put into nomination for the prominent offices either Americans or Irish-Americans. Should they do so, and place Colvin at the head of their ticket, it is predicted that before nightfall there will be an irresistible boom in favor of Gen. Joseph Stockton for County Treasurer, a nomination which it is believed would be most highly satisfactory to the Congressional and Senatorial aspirants and all others who are not personally in favor of Mr. Hutt.

The nomination of Gen. Stockton, as both Gen. Mann and Mr. Hanchett have already conceded, would, it is believed, cripple the chances of both. The Republicans would be in duty bound to nominate a German for Sheriff. The most likely man in such an event would be perhaps

HERMANN BENZE,

whose name has hitherto been mentioned in connection with Stockton combinations. He has the full support of the German-speaking masses, and would undoubtedly draw out a very full vote from that nationality. Coroner Matson is also an available candidate for the position, having always given satisfaction in every position he has held. His friends in the County Central Committee and elsewhere are combining in favor of Gen. Stockton for Treasurer, Matson for Sheriff, and some faithful German Republican for Coroner. The Democrats are moreover constrained to cast some sop to the Irish vote, for it seldom happens that the Republicans have two candidates so deserving of their countrymen's support in American politics as Capt. McGrath and Thomas W. Sennott. McGarigle, as has been clearly shown, has no Irish following, and it will not do to pit him against the two men who have been named.

It would thus appear that Gen. Mann and Mr. Hanchett, though the machinery is all within or about the County Building, may not have control of it, as has been conjectured. There may be and is likely to be some truth in the rumor that Congressman Davis, his supporters, and many others, candidates and voters, are working earnestly to have nominated some man like Gen. Stockton, who will be able to bring out the full Republican vote. But the seeker after local political news is wading in shallow water these days, and his prognostications may all "gang agiee" after the Democratic convention. Republican politics are just now in such a condition that the results depend very largely

UPON THE TICKET WHICH THE DEMOCRATS PUT UP

rather than upon the personal popularity of any of the candidates. And, should Colvin be their nominee, the prediction made by a Central Committeeman yesterday is likely to prove true. "Nothing," said he, "can then prevent the nomination of Stockton and Matson, or Stockton and Benze; Matson in preference to the latter because he has conducted a valiant canvass against both Mann and Hanchett."

### Mr. P. A. Sundelius Nominated for the Legislature by the Scandinavians of the Thirteenth Senatorial District.

The Swedish Republicans of the Thirteenth Senatorial District had a rather lively meeting last evening at Svea Hall, corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street. The meeting was called for the express purpose of nominating for Representative P. A. Sundelius, but the friends of F. C. De Lang, Nelson, and Jansssen were present in force enough to create considerable disturbance, although the friends of Mr. Sundelius were sufficiently strong to quell all opposition with but little trouble. There were about 200 present.

Mr. C. F. Peterson called the meeting to order and stated its purpose, the call expressly stating that it was to be a meeting to nominate Mr. Sundelius. There were no dissenting voices among the better class of Scandinavian voters, who would cast their ballots solidly for him. This was not a regular nomination. It did not come from a convention created by the machine. It was spontaneous. Mr. Sundelius was not a boltер, but it was because he was such a good Republican that his fellow Swedes wanted him elected. He had worked honestly and faithfully, but had been defeated at the primaries by methods which all understood. The Swedes had a twofold claim. The first claim was that they wanted a Representative of their own nationality, not, however, because they had any nationalistic interests to serve. Every one knew the Swedes were as good Americans as the natives themselves. Therefore they were good Republicans, and for that reason they wanted a good Republican as their representative.

Mr. Peterson then nominated Mr. E. A. Hallstrom as Chairman, but that gentleman declined.

Mr. L. Hesselrode was then nominated. Some one in the back of the hall nominated F. C. De Lang, and there was considerable confusion. Mr. Hesselrode was declared Chairman without any negative vote being put, and E. A. Hallstrom was elected Secretary.

The Chairman had hardly got into the official seat when

MR. DE LANG AROSE.

He started to say that the convention had regularly nominated Mr. Janssens, but was at once declared out of order amid cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," and a torrent of Swedish.

"I wish to state——" he pursued.

"Take your seat," shouted the Chairman.

"I'm not a dangerous character," said De Lang; but he was allowed to say no more, for the crowd pressed around him and the hall was in confusion. De Lang's supporters crowded around him, and for a time there was a good prospect of a free fight. Finally the Chair decided to allow him to proceed, which he did by saying that he wished to state for the purpose of enlightening the voters that he would say he preferred Sundelius to Janssens. Still the Central Committee would undoubtedly print their tickets with Janssens' name on them, giving him three votes. The action of the meeting could have no possible effect on the question of the regular nomination. The friends of any candidate were at liberty to work for him at the polls. The speaker himself regretted that he had been defeated by the most shameful methods.

This statement was followed with cheers, applause, and other evidences of gratification, which caused the interruption of his remarks.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. W. A. Johnson then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is an undisputed fact that the delegate ticket in favor of P. A. Sundelius for Representative from the Thirteenth Senatorial District would have been elected at the primary with a majority of at least 100 votes, instead of apparently having been defeated by six votes, had Democrats and non-residents of the ward not been allowed to vote; and

WHEREAS, The Senatorial Convention nominated a man for Representative who never has been, and is not now, a true and consistent Republican, a man by who there was a ring worked and voted against John Rheinwald, the Republican candidate for County Commissioner, and who had printed and circulated scurrilous handbills in the Swedish language one election-day against him; who, two years ago, organized a club against C. B. Farwell, the Republican candidate for Congress, and worked and voted against him; who, at the last city election, voted the whole Republican ticket, openly declaring that he had left the Republican party and gone over to the Democrats; who, at the last county election, scratched the name of J. W. Gilbert from all Republican tickets he handled at the polls, and inserted instead the name of Fred Sommer, the Democratic candidate for County Commissioner; and

WHEREAS, The nomination of such a man, with such an infamous record, in Republican, was a great wrong and an insult to every true Republican of this district and to the Republican party at large; and

WHEREAS, P. A. Sundelius has always been a stanch and true Republican, and for the last fifteen years has rendered faithful and efficient service to his party, and is well fitted by education, experience, and habits to represent this district in the legislature; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we, Scandinavians of the Thirteenth Senatorial District and legal voters therein, in mass-meeting assembled, hereby nominate P. A. Sundelius for Representative from this district, and that we request the Executive Committee of the Republican County Campaign Committee, when such committee shall have been appointed, to place Sundelius' name on the Republican ticket.

The resolutions were greeted with prolonged applause, and were put and declared unanimously carried in spite of a feeble chorus of "noes" and a few interruptions which were promptly suppressed.

MR. SUNDELIUS

came forward and made a brief address. This mass-meeting, he said, was more of a true exponent of the wishes of the voters than the so-called conventions or primaries, which, as conducted in this city, were rotten to the core. The speaker did not appear as a boiter nor as an independent in the strict sense, but as a Republican who was nominated a man who was not a Republican at heart, and had always proved a traitor to the party. The people of the district had a right to nominate a Republican, and they had now done so. The speaker had not the slightest objection to declare that he would use his best endeavors to represent the district at Springfield as would bring credit upon his nationality and his constituents at large.

A campaign committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. C. F. Peterson, W. A. Johnson, J. A. Hallstrom, H. Johnson, D. Hjertquist, S. Olin, W. T. Eklund, S. Lyckberg, Charles Henry, N. J. Crona, Capt. Andersen, C. A. Olander, E. A. Lyckberg, A. Chaiser, and Mr. Lindberg.

Mr. Lindberg made a vigorous speech, demanding that Swedes all over the city take an interest in this fight, which was one of honest and respectable men against bummers. He denounced Mr. Janssens in most vigorous terms, and pledged himself to contribute both time and money to the cause.

He was followed by a man who attempted to speak in behalf of Janssens. He was immediately interrupted and was struck several times. The meeting was in an uproar at once and the police were called, but before their arrival the row had been quieted down and order was restored.

Another of the crowd in the back of the hall began a speech in Swedish, winding up with a heated appeal for Nelson, the Greenback candidate. He was forcibly seated and held down by the Sundelius men, who had by this time determined to put down all disturbers.

Mr. C. F. Peterson then made a speech in Swedish, eulogizing Mr. Sundelius and promising him the united support of all respectable Scandinavians.

Mr. De Lang attempted to make another speech, but was cut off by a motion for adjournment, which was carried with a rush.

### Sixth Senatorial Republican Primaries—Cooke, Bushick, and Leman Carry Their Wards—Today's Probabilities.

The Republicans of the Sixth Senatorial District, embracing the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, the Sixteenth east of Sedgwick, and Lake View and Evanston, held their primaries yesterday afternoon between 4 and 7 for the selection of delegates to the Senatorial Convention, which meets at Lower North Side Turner-Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon to nominate two candidates for the House. The only contests of any interest were in the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. In the Fifteenth, his own ward, Mr. E. D. Cooke had it all to himself, receiving all of the 211 votes cast. The delegation is as follows: William Greiner, John J. Healy, William Eisfeldt, Jr., Henry Spears Sr., Henry O. McDaid, John Reich, P. T. Kelly, E. A. Sittig, August Arnold, Henry Sickel, Homer A. Squire, Nicholas Petrie, John Macauley, A. G. Lundburg, Otto C. Butz.

The Sixteenth Ward primary was held on Sigel street, near Wells, where a very insecure sidewalk gave way under the combined weight of ex-Ald. Peter Mahr, of the Fifteenth, and ex-Ald. Louis Berger, of the Sixteenth, the one present as a looker-on and the other as a voter. The incident gave rise to no little amusement among the crowd, who set up the derisive shout, "There goes 'Bummel' Mueller's platform," much to the aforesaid "Bummel's" disgust. There were three tickets in the field—one supposed to be in the combined interest of Mr. Felix Bushick, of the Sixteenth, and Mr. Cooke, of the Fifteenth; the second, a Mueller split ticket in the interest of Leman, of the Eighteenth, and against Bushick, and with "Bummel's" name next to the top; and the third another split, gotten up by Phil Litterer and decidedly uncertain as to its make-up. The contest was not only a Leman-Cooke fight, but a Mueller and anti-Mueller fight, with Bushick as the leader of the antis. Mueller's somewhat too unanimous attempts to "run" the Sixteenth have apparently made him unpopular. This unpopularity was only increased by the story, probably incorrect, that he had entered into a trade with Leman, a candidate in an outside ward, against Bushick of his own ward. Mueller runs a saloon under the Sherman House, and he has long had his eye on the more desirably-located saloon on the northwest corner of Clark and Randolph streets, also under the Sherman. Leman happens to be trustee for the Sherman estate. The bargain, according to those who claim to know all about it, provided that Mueller should turn over the Sixteenth Ward delegation to Mr. Leman and receive in return the privilege of renting that corner saloon on the expiration of the present tenant's lease. When the ballots were finally counted it was discovered that the Bushick-Cooke ticket had received ninety-three votes, the Mueller ticket seven, and the Litterer ticket three. Several of the delegates on the Bushick ticket were also on the others, which ran up the total vote to 116. The names of the Bushick-Cooke delegates are as follows: H. O. Collins, Al. LeBrun, Henry Geiger, M. D., Fred Herring, Franz Leidman, George Knerr, Edward Melchior. Mr. Mueller went away sorrowing and the friends of Bushick and Cooke were correspondingly joyful.

THE CONTEST IN THE EIGHTEENTH

was between the straight Leman ticket and Mr. Cragin's unpledged. No Eighteenth Ward primary in recent years has witnessed such a turnout of hacks, private carriages, and colored voters. The value of the ward club's indorsement, seconded by an effective "rustling" for votes, was seen in the final result, the Leman ticket receiving 307 votes and the unpledged 201. The delegates were: Charles R. Larrabee, Charles Heineman, Philip A. Hoyne, Georgen Anderegge, B. B. Magruder, Charles Spangleberg, Wallace F. Kirk, G. M. Weinberger, De Witt C. Kelley, E. S. Chesborough Jr., William Hessemer, Harvey Storck, George W. Reesing, Charles A. Perkins, John P. Kroeber, Horace F. White, Ernst Rome, F. W. C. Hayes, George S. Dole, and Louis O'Neil.

There was no contest in Lake View, where the following delegates were chosen: E. P. Chatfield, Louis Mueller, Charles W. Andrews, John B. Hartke, and Nicholas Mann. They are known to be for Cooke.

There was also no contest in Evanston, where the following ticket was elected: W. H. Crocker, Milton Kirk, W. E. Stockton, Robert Freeman, Nicholas Morper, W. L. Crawford. The Evanston delegates will present the name of Mr. T. A. Cosgrove.

The convention will be composed of fifty-three delegates, of which Mr. Cooke has fifteen from his own ward, five from Lake View, and seven from the Sixteenth, or just enough to nominate. Mr. Leman, although he has the solid delegation from the Eighteenth, needs seven votes more. These he needed last night, but failed to materialize. The Sixteenth couldn't be budged from Cooke, Lake View stuck in the same way, and Mr. Cooke's friends were also extremely confident that after Evanston had done her best for Cosgrove, a very worthy candidate, by the way, she would come in for Cooke as a second choice on the second ballot. The best evidence of the fact that the Leman men regarded their situation as decidedly ticklish was furnished by their appeal to the Fifteenth Ward delegates to counsel with the Eighteenth and secure the nomination of both Cooke and Leman. The Fifteenth-Warders, consulting the interest of the party and the general ticket, held to the opinion that it was unwise, if not unfair, to nominate two Americans in a district in which the Germans are so important a factor; that the demands of party harmony and party success were paramount to everything else; and that one of the Representatives must be an American and the other a German. And from the composition of to-day's convention, and the known preferences of the delegates, it seems as if that body would take the same view of it.

### The Third Senatorial—Those Primary Judges.

The Third Senatorial District Republican Committee made up its list of judges and polling-places yesterday—with one vacancy in the list of judges, which will be supplied tomorrow—and the call for Friday's primaries and Saturday's convention is published in another column. As near as it can be ciphered out, the "Straight" Republican wing in the First Ward have taken two of the judges, and in naming the third have exhibited rather more fairness than Arthur Dixon recently displayed in appointing the judges for the Congressional primary, who were all of one stripe. The third judge is Mr. John D. Adair, of W. D. Kerfoot & Co., who happens to be one of the election judges suggested by Mr. Dixon and appointed by the County Board to serve this fall. The other two judges are "Straights," but all three are set down as fair men by their faction which happens to be on top in this particular deal, and which protests that all it wants is a fair primary, at which nobody but bona fide Republican residents of the First Ward shall vote.

Mr. Page, the Second Ward Committeeman, seems to have encountered some difficulty in finding three fair men for that ward, or at any rate has postponed the appointment of the third until tomorrow. The two who are named in the call are George R. Rockafeller and Isaac P. Rivers. Mr. Rockafeller's prefences among the several candidates, if he has any, are a matter of some doubt. Mr. Isaac P. Rivers is a colored man, who divides his time between carrying letters for the Government and taking a hand at running Second Ward primaries. It does not require any more and more evident these days that the candidate of the Post-Office is John H. Clough. Mr. Rivers represents the Post-Office, and may therefore be set down for Clough. The appointment of the third judge will be awaited with interest. It escaped the observation of those who have watched matters in the Third District that there is a wheel within a wheel. The First Ward "straights" have a very proper admiration for Charley Easton, who would not decline the nomination for Senator if it were presented to him in the right shape. Mr. Page, of the Second, is a sort of social and political chum of Easton's and would be grieved, it is thought, if his friend should receive the nomination. When the name of that third judge is made known it may appear that Mr. Clough hasn't everything all his own way, or even two to one, as far as the Second-Ward judges are concerned, while the Easton workers may hold the edge. Mr. Burrington's friends in the Second, who number some of the most energetic workers in the ward, may have a representative in the list, but the present indications seem to be that their representatives will be mainly found on the sidewalk. A triangular contest is apparently in preparation in the Second Ward, but the Purington men are in as good spirits as ever, and confidently expect to come out ahead.

The judges in the Third Ward are satisfactory to Mr. Purington, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Clough. The same may be said of those in that strip of the Fourth Ward which is contained in the district. They are all fair men and will see that the voters in both wards enjoy just what they want—a fair primary.

### The Democratic Convention and Its Candidates.

The Democratic cohorts will hold their primaries this afternoon and their convention the day following at McCormick Hall. There is a great deal of howling done because Joseph Chesterfield Mackin has fixed the hours at from 4 to 6 o'clock, whereas it is claimed that the County Central Committee fixed them at from 5 to 7 p. m. The change, if indeed a change was actually made, was made in favor of McGarigle—at least this is what the "kickers" claim. There seems to be little doubt that McGarigle will be the nominee of the convention, and it seems equally certain that City-Treasurer Brand will be nominated, despite his wishes to the contrary, for County Treasurer. Once nominated he cannot afford to decline, for the party, forsaken as it has been by Mr. Seipp, is in too great need of his services. It was rumored about town last evening that Mr. Seipp was again in the city and had modified his former views, but the rumor could not be substantiated at Democratic headquarters. Mr. Colvin is firmly of the opinion that he will be the nominee, but very few other people believe it. Not that he is thought to be politically weak, but because neither McGarigle, Dunphy, nor Healy could be placed on the ticket with him without deliberately snubbing the Democratic German vote, which the leaders of the party think they are going to capture in large numbers this fall. The name of Mr. Heissler, of Heissler & Junge, State street bakers, and Mr. Adolph Shoeninger have been mentioned for the position. Outside of Mr. Brand the latter is looked upon as the most likely nominee. McGarigle's nomination seems assured, but the convention will be made up of so many political curiosities and fossils from the various wards that no human being can positively tell what they will do, and even the delegates themselves cannot tell until they have done it and adjourned for the day. The only candidate of the lot upon whom it would be at all safe to wager a bet is M. W. Ryan. He wants to be either Coroner, Clerk of the Probate Court, or County Clerk, he doesn't care which, and he is sure to get either one of the three. No matter who is nominated, there is sure to be a great howl from the defeated candidates, and Democrats who imagined they saw some weeks ago chances for a split in certain wings of the Republican party will now have an opportunity of watching actual splits in their own party.

The Hyde Park Democratic Club met last night in the village hall. A. W. Green was elected Chairman. Martin J. Russell, Robert Hawkins Jr., and W. M. Ryan were appointed a committee to make out a delegate ticket to be voted upon this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Following is the ticket selected: A. W. Green, P. F. Ryan, Henry McKey, A. R. Beck, and W. C. Walsh. Speeches were made in favor of Prof. Charles I. Parker, Principal of Oakland School, as County Superintendent of Public Schools. The club are reported to be in favor of James T. Healy for Sheriff.

The Democracy of the Twelfth Ward selected the following delegate ticket to the County Convention to be voted for at today's primary: Hugh Sweney, F. Holland, S. W. Winslow, J. Clancy, A. C. Johnston, W. J. Frawley, C. P. McKay. This selection was subsequently indorsed by the club. The delegation is pledged to support J. M. Dunphy for Sheriff. It is understood that Rudolph Brand will be favored for Treasurer and Hugh McLaughlin for Coroner, unless he decides not to run.

The Fourteenth Ward Democrats met last evening and selected the following delegate ticket: Fred Maas, Peter Miller, Nich Tierney, Bernard Schoenemann, W. J. McHamara, Timothy Ryan, M. A. O'Brien, Gustave Kuntz, Dennis Ryan, Frank Biesike, George Murnan, John D. Gallman, Olef Hansson, and John Londergan.

A meeting of the Democratic committeemen of the Third Ward was held last evening in Central Hall. The following men were nominated to be voted for as delegates to the County Convention: St. Clair Sullivan, John Dwyer, Michael Hayes, H. H. Shepherd, Walter L. Smith. It was resolved that they go unpledged. A resolution was adopted declaring the sense of the meeting to be in favor of George Hibben, the "old War Democrat," for County Clerk. The meeting then resolved to nominate the ticket voted for as delegates to the Congressional Convention, and the following were selected: J. G. Cozzens, John Stack, J. S. Lyons, Col. Taylor, Michael Murray, and S. R. Keogh. Alternates were then selected for the delegates to the County Convention.

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATS.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Democratic Club was held last evening. After brief speeches by Messrs. Grinnell and Stone on the necessity of placing good men on the delegate ticket to be selected, a recess was taken in order to allow the precincts to agree on delegates. The following delegates and alternates were then selected: A. B. King, A. Traynor, John Downs, John W. Ulm, F. W. Tourtellotte, J. S. Mullener, Charles Eaton, William Best, John Fanning.

This ticket was indorsed by the meeting. An attempt was then made to have the same delegates act as Congressional Convention, but after debate the motion was lost.

A TRIBUNE reporter interviewed several of the delegates and some of those actively engaged in selecting them as to their preferences for Sheriff and County Treasurer. The reply was in all cases that the ticket was an independent one, and was "unpledged," though the delegates were not likely to favor another than one of the gentlemen named by their party for Sheriff and Treasurer. One gentleman said that the delegates were certainly far from solid for McGarigle for Sheriff, but that Dunphy would get more votes than the Chief.

### Notes.

F. C. De Lang has decided to run as an independent candidate for the Lower House in the Thirteenth District.

It appears that Frank Barnard, of the Fourth Ward, is an enthusiastic supporter of Col. Harper for the Legislature, and hasn't been engaged in the sorehead movement to run an independent candidate—a movement which grows more insignificant every day.

The Anti-Monopolist Club met last night. Reports were heard from several ward organizations and a $20 contribution received from the main body of the association. Ten dollars of this was voted to a German campaign paper which is to be started on the North Side. A vote of thanks was proposed to the Socialists, but it was opposed and withdrawn. A motion to send a committee to secure the coöperation of the Trades Assembly in supporting the Anti-Monopolist ticket met with opposition and was defeated, but one was adopted inviting all labor organizations to give them their active and financial support.

# CANADA.

### Some Twenty or Thirty Persons Poisoned by Eating Head-Cheese, None, However, Fatally—Other News.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 9.—Intense excitement was caused here yesterday afternoon by the reported poisoning of a number of persons who had been eating what is known as head-cheese, the article in question having been manufactured and sold by a butcher named Johnston, who has lately opened a shop on the corner of Wellington and Simcoe streets. On inquiry it was learned that between twenty and thirty persons who had partaken of the compound were more or less prostrated, three cases having almost proved fatal. The victims were in each case seized with violent spasms, with retching and vomiting, in some cases the spasms lasting for hours. Among the sufferers were a family of four on Waterloo street, near Parker; the family of Mr. John Morgan, just across Clarke's bridge, consisting of four persons; Mrs. Wilson and her two children on Simcoe street; Mrs. Derry, who lives over Johnston's store; Johnston's two children; Mrs. David Ross and Mrs. Broadwood, on Wellington street; Mr. Coates; and a number whose names could not be ascertained. Dr. Hutchison had sixteen cases in his charge. The physicians attribute the trouble to the bristles which have been chopped up with the skin of the pork, causing irritation of the stomach's inner coating and producing spasms and vomiting. Johnston, the butcher, claims that his head-cheese was made in the usual way, and believes that some of his enemies have tampered with the meat during his absence from the shop. His own children are among the sufferers. Johnston had been here but a short time, having recently come from Stratford, where he resided twelve years, and claims that his record as a business-man has always been good. All the sufferers, so far as heard from, are on the mend. Great indignation is felt by the neighborhood, and a strict investigation will no doubt be held.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 9.—Bishop Walsh, who has just returned from Ireland, yesterday in St. Peter's cathedral referred to the Irish question. He condemned in scathing terms the agrarian crimes, but he quoted statistics to show that there was less crime in Ireland, proportionately, than in England, Scotland, and Wales. While opposing the disintegration of the Empire, the Bishop favored home rule for Ireland, similar to that enjoyed by Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 9.—The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the year ending June 30: Revenue, $33,351,381; expenditure, $27,155,902; surplus, $6,235,479.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 9.—In a fire at Stagg Creek two men named Field were burned to death.

# EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 9.—An explosion of gas in the Mill Creek Mine of the Delaware & Hudson Company blew to pieces several stoppings, compelling a temporary suspension. The miners were not at work at the time.

# KILLED BY A MINISTER.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 9.—Richard Chapman, a Baptist minister, and John Turner had a difficulty Sunday night at Pine Bluff Springs, and the former stabbed the latter three times, killing him. Chapman escaped and is still at large.

# HOG-CHOLERA.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 9.—Hog-cholera is reported raging in Union and Van Buren Townships, this county.

A medicine of real merit, prescribed by many leading physicians and universally recommended by those who have used it as a true tonic, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

# METHODISM.

## Yesterday's Proceedings, Including the Appointments of the Rock River Conference.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 9.—The fifth day of the Methodist Assembly at Aurora saw the completion of the business of the conference. The entire session has been one of unrivaled harmony, and the dispatch of business has been unusual. The trials and unpleasantries of many former conferences were wanting with their accompanying stigmas, and in place the interest in the exercises and anniversaries has been the intenser. General approbation is the verdict of clergy and visitors alike. Bishop Harris took the chair at 9 o'clock, and devotional services were conducted by the Rev. James Baume, of Sterling.

Certificates of ordination were presented by the Bishop to the effect that the following were raised to the order of Deacons in the Methodist Church—viz.: Miles W. Satterfield, Thomas C. Carter, Charles M. Stuart, William Vivian, Daniel G. De Bois, William Ogden, James Lowery, Myron L. Norris, McKendre M. Bales, William Brown, John H. Bickford, and Stuart P. Edmonson.

Also that there were ordained Elders Cyrus C. Lovejoy, Howard R. Antes, Charles W. Thornton, Raoul A. Harwood, Cyrus F. Kryder, George A. Ewing, and Polemus H. Swift.

As "Triers of Appeals" there were elected W. C. Willing, W. H. Strout, H. L. Martin, O. F. Mattison, R. D. Sheppard, J. M. Clendenning, and W. C. Dandy.

The following officers were elected for the Church-Extension Society: O. H. Horton, President; H. S. Towle, Vice-President; C. G. Truesdell, Secretary; O. Lunt, Treasurer. As further members of the board were elected J. H. More, Grant Goodrich, W. C. Willing, E. P. Kingsley, A. C. George, and R. M. Hatfield.

The examining committees for next year's classes were announced by the Bishop as follows:

For admission on trial—S. H. Adams, J. H. Reeves, and O. E. Burch.

First year—H. T. Clendenning, E. W. Adams, and J. W. Winslow.

Second year—James Baume, G. C. Clark, L. Meredith.

Third year—H. N. Stoddard, R. Congdon, and J. W. Richards.

Fourth year—W. H. Burns, D. M. Tompkins, and Joseph Wardle.

For Conference and Elder's Orders—M. M. Parkhurst, J. C. Stoughton, and William Goodfellow.

Five transfers were made from this conference to others by the Bishop—R. B. Pope to the Detroit conference, J. J. Cross to the Illinois conference, J. H. Bacon to the California conference, J. Crummer to the Wisconsin conference, S. Cates to the Minnesota con

# THE COUNCIL.

## Repairs Needed on the Approach to the La Salle Street Tunnel.

## Another Injunction Threatened in the Matter of the Lake-Front Property.

### Ald. Lawler Wants a Reorganization of the Board of Public Works.

### The Saloonkeepers Practically at Liberty to Sell Liquor to Minors.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. In the absence of the Mayor, Ald. Dean was called to the chair. All the members were present except Ald. Phelps, Foss, Nelson, Meyer, and Colvin.

The Mayor submitted a veto of the ordinance appropriating $3,000 from the Contingent Fund for placing signs on lamps on street corners. The veto was based on the fact that the fund was nearly depleted, and closed with the recommendation that the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to use so much of it for the purpose as they might deem wise. The veto was sustained by a vote of 24 to 1, Ald. Hildreth voting in the negative.

Ald. Peevey attempted to have the ordinance amended in accordance with the Mayor's suggestion and passed, but did not succeed, and the matter was dropped.

A communication was presented from the South Park Commissioners asking pay for 145 old lamps taken from Michigan avenue in its improvement. They fixed the value of the posts at $847, and the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was presented from the Commissioner of Public Works calling attention to the insecure condition of the approach to the La Salle street tunnel. It set forth that it would take about $12,000 to make the necessary improvement, and the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Commissioner Cregier presented a proposition for the removal of the bridge over the South Branch, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, erected in 1875 by the Wall Brothers. The bridge was claimed to be an obstruction to navigation, and it was further set forth that the owners of it were ready to remove it at their own expense if the city would grant them permission to lay a railroad track from the end of the railroad "right of way" at the south line of Archer avenue to the tracks of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis tracks. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication was read from the County Board asking the remission of the County hospital water tax, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE "NICKEL-PLATE" AND THE LAKE-FRONT.

Ald. Everett sent up the following from United States Attorney Joseph B. Leake:

*To the Mayor of Chicago, the Common Council, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company:* You and each of you, your officers, agents, attorneys, solicitors, and employés and each of them are hereby notified that in the above entitled cause (United States vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company), an injunction was ordered and issued by and out of said United States Circuit Court, which has never been dissolved or modified, but is now in full force and effect, wherein the defendants in said cause were duly restrained in pursuance of the prayer of the petition filed in said cause, to which you are hereby referred for greater certainty by which injunction, said city of Chicago was duly restrained from executing or delivering to the Illinois Central Railroad Company or to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, or the Michigan Central Railroad Company, or either of them any deed whatever of that portion of Sec. 10, Township 39, north Range 14, east of the third principal meridian lying east of Michigan avenue and south of the centre line of Madison street and north of the centre line of Madison street or of said lines projected east of Lake Michigan in said City of Chicago, or any part or portion thereof, or of any right, title, or interest therein or thereto, and from turning over to said railroad companies or either of them the possession thereof, or abandoning the same or suffering said railroad companies or either of them to obtain possession thereof. And you are further notified that any attempt to do or omit any of the things restrained or ordered as aforesaid will be in effect a violation of said injunction, of which you will take due notice and govern yourself accordingly. And you are further notified that a supplemental bill or petition will be filed in said cause to restrain you in like manner as to any and all other railroad and railway companies, persons, or corporations whatsoever, and that any violation of said injunction whether as to parties to which the same has been heretofore or may be hereafter directed, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Respectfully,

J. B. LEAKE, United States Attorney.

[It is understood that the person who contemplates asking for the second injunction is John F. Stafford, who figured extensively in the first one.]

ALD. CULLERTON,

soon after the reading had been commenced, objected to the further reading on the ground that the document was unofficial.

Ald. Everett said it had been handed to him for presentation, and he was satisfied that it was entirely authentic.

Ald. Peevey thought the document was spurious, and that to read it would be killing time. He would take his chances of being fined for contempt rather than have it considered.

Ald. Shorey said he had looked up the papers in the matter, and had been unable to find that an injunction, as it was claimed, had ever been issued.

After some further discussion the document was ordered read by the following vote:

Yeas—Wickersham, Appleton, Sheridan, Burke, Cullerton, Hildreth, Peevey, Gaynor, Dean, Quinn, Blair—11.

Nays—Dixon, Sanders, Shorey, Wetherell, Altpeter, Riordan, Purcell, Lawler, White, Bond, Everett, Marder, Wanzer, Dalton, Ryan, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Sweeney, Geohegan—18.

The document was then read and referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Ald. Lawler submitted the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

WHEREAS, Complaints are continually being made by property-owners of the city through the press and otherwise as to the bad condition of the streets, and as the cause is partially from a want of proper attention from the Department of Public Works, owing to so much business being forced upon one man as Commissioner, caused by the rapid growth of the city; therefore, be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SEC. 1. That the Department of Public Works shall be under the direction and supervision of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

SEC. 2. One Commissioner shall be appointed from the North Division, one from the South Division, and one from the West Division of the city, and shall be residents and property-owners of the division from which they are appointed, and shall have exclusive control over the streets and alleys in the division which they represent.

SEC. 3. One of the Commissioners shall act as President of the Department of Public Works, another as General Superintendent of Streets, and another as General Superintendent of the Special Assessment Department.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall each be paid a salary of $3,000 per annum.

SEC. 5. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO MINORS.

Ald. Cullerton called up a late report of the Committee on Licenses looking to better regulating the sale of liquor to minors.

Ald. Wetherell said he had signed the report and ordinance without fully comprehending their import, and moved that the whole question be recommitted.

Ald. Altpeter was in favor of the report, and thought it should be adopted. There never was a time when the temperance and anti-temperance people were so near together, and he thought that the ordinance should be passed without opposition.

Ald. Wanzer, who had signed a minority report, wanted the question recommitted. The adoption of the ordinance, he thought, would work a great wrong to parents, and would, furthermore, act to prevent any further action on the subject. To defer it could not possibly do any harm.

Ald. Appleton said he had been keeping a saloon for sixteen years and fully appreciated the wisdom of the ordinance. He could not always determine whether a person was a minor or not, yet he refused to sell to from fifty to seventy-five persons every night. Some of those he had refused the night before he had met in the Police Court the next morning swearing against some of his neighbors, and swearing falsely. He thought, in conclusion, that the saloonkeepers needed protection from this class, and he was in favor of the passage of the ordinance without delay.

Ald. Geohegan was also in favor of the ordinance, and argued that the minors needed legal restraint just as much as the saloonkeepers did.

Ald. Wickersham said he was a friend of temperance, and every friend of temperance in the Council should vote for the ordinance. He wanted the boys, and girls also, to understand that when they went into a saloon they were violating the law. Young people would form undesirable acquaintances, and these acquaintances would entice them into the saloons and then to worse places. The Alderman was pained to see members of the Council opposing the temperance movement, and he hoped to see it pass unanimously.

Ald. Lawler said a man who would sell a boy or a drunkard liquor ought not to be allowed to keep a saloon. It was the custom of the officers of the Citizens' League, Mr. Paxton and others, to send boys into saloons to buy liquor in order to make cases against the saloonkeepers and a record for the officers; and it was also the custom of these boys to impose on the saloonkeepers by asserting their age to be over 21 years. This plan was outrageous, and such boys should be prosecuted. The ordinance should be passed.

Ald. Shorey was opposed to the ordinance. He did not think it wise to multiply offenses, especially against minors, as the ordinance contemplated. It would not be expedient, he thought, to make a law looking to picking up children and thrusting them into prison dens, which were little less than schools for crime. Further than this, he had his doubts about the power of the Council to pass any such ordinance, which would be a fatal objection to it. But his first objection —the multiplying of criminal offenses—was equally fatal to his mind, and he hoped no hasty action would be taken.

Ald. Cullerton believed that with a slight amendment to the ordinance it would meet with little if any objection. The ordinance should be so amended as to make it an offense for a minor or drunkard not only to purchase, but to offer to purchase. This amendment would be a great assistance to Lt. Paxton, and make it unnecessary for him to have a horde of small boys as assistants. If Mr. Paxton found a boy in the Police Court on a charge of drunkenness he immediately proceeded to get the boy discharged on condition that he should prosecute the saloonkeeper who sold him the liquor.

Ald. Hildreth was in favor of the ordinance, and thought its adoption would be a greater restraint upon crime than the doubling of the police force. He knew of boys who were buying beer and liquor every day simply because they were unrestrained, and he believed their parents would rejoice at the passage and enforcement of the ordinance.

Ald. Shorey, in reply to what had been said, attacked the third section of the ordinance, wherein the words "false pretense" were used. He knew of no law where the telling of a lie was punishable, unless it partook of the character of perjury, but this section proposed to overstep all law and punish the minor for misrepresenting his age. The proposition to him was ridiculous, and if the ordinance was adopted he thought the Council would make a laughing stock of itself.

Ald. Meier said that if the ordinance proved to be in conflict with the State law the next Legislature could easily be induced to pass a law conforming to the ordinance. He thought some of the saloonkeepers were not use fair means in prosecuting the saloonkeepers, but all good temperance people doubtless supported the ordinance.

Ald. Dixon thought the passage of the ordinance would have a wholesome effect and be as a great educator. He thought that the State law had been tried, but it simply related to saloonkeepers, and what was now wanted was a restraint for the youth. He was opposed, however, to the amendment of Ald. Cullerton, and also thought the fine for the first offense was too high; but he was prepared to support the ordinance as it stood, because he regarded it on the whole as a move in the right direction.

Ald. Wetherell said he was afraid the ordinance would work against the temperance people. Parents often sent their children out to buy beer and might not object to this convenient way of getting their favorit beverage shut off. He would like to see the matter postponed until further information could be obtained on that point.

Ald. White was in favor of the ordinance, and thought it should be no delay in passing it. He regarded it as in the interest of temperance, and if the laws on the subject could be made stronger, so that it would be compulsory upon saloonkeepers to prosecute minors who come to purchase beer or liquor, the public good would be materially advanced.

Ald. Wanzer said the saloonkeepers could never be induced to prosecute boys who violated the law, because it was his business to make drunkards.

After some further discussion, the motion to defer was put and lost, as follows:

Yeas—Wetherell, Dean, Bond, Everett, Marder, Wanzer—6.

Nays—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Shorey, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, White, Dalton, Ryan, Quinn, Meier, Barrett, Sweeney, Blair, Geohegan.

Ald. Cullerton's motion to amend was next put and prevailed. Those voting in the negative were: Ald. Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Shorey, Wetherell, Purcell, Everett, Wanzer, and Dalton.

The ordinance as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, White, Bond, Marder, Dalton, Ryan, Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Barrett, Sweeney, Blair, Geohegan—25.

Nays—Shorey, Wetherell, Dean, Everett, Wanzer—5.

The following is the ordinance as adopted:

SEC. 1. Any person being a minor or in the habit of getting intoxicated, or who shall be intoxicated, and who shall purchase or offer to purchase, or in any manner obtain for his or her personal use, any intoxicating liquor in any licensed saloon or grocery, shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding $25 for the first offense, and in a sum of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for every subsequent offense.

SEC. 2. Any person being a minor who shall play with dice, dominoes, cards, balls, or other articles used in gaming, in any saloon, grocery, room or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, shall upon conviction be subjected to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense.

SEC. 3. Any person being a minor who shall obtain from the proprietor of any saloon or grocery, or from his or her agent or servant, any intoxicating liquors under the false pretense of being then of age, shall upon conviction be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than $50.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

# ON THE BOARD.

## The July Wheat Deal to Go to the Supreme Court—Many of the Shorts Settling—Yesterday's Markets.

The attorneys in the Board-of-Trade cases involving the July wheat corner met yesterday morning in Judge Gardner's room to settle on the form of decree. After nearly an hour's whispering among themselves they reached a conclusion, and the following decree was entered in the A. M. Wright case:

This cause coming on to be heard upon the motion of the defendant, the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, herein, to dissolve the injunction hereinbefore granted, for want of equity on the face of the bill, and arguments of counsel having been heard, and the court being now fully advised in the premises, decides that said motion should be sustained, whereupon the complainants electing to stand by their bill of complaint, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the injunction heretofore granted be dissolved, and that the said bill of complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed for want of equity, and that said defendant recover its costs herein to be taxed. And, suggestion of damages upon the injunction bond herein being made, the court having heard the parties, assesses the damages at $——. The complainants taking no exception to the finding so far a concerns the amount, and judgment is hereby entered therefor, for which said defendant may have execution after the expiration of ten days herefrom, unless the appeal herein prayed and allowed be in the meantime perfected. To all which the complainants now here except, and pray an appeal therefrom to the Appellate Court within and for the First District of Illinois, which appeal is granted.

"It is further ordered that said appeal shall have the effect to continue in force the said injunction, and the same is hereby continued in force. The complainant shall within ten days from the entry hereof file herein an appeal bond in the penal sum of $5,000, to be approved by the court."

A like decree will be entered in each of the other twenty-two similar cases. Only one case, the Wright suit, will be carried to the Supreme Court, it having been agreed that the decision in that case is to govern all the others. The attorneys also agreed to push the case through with all possible speed, and if it can not be heard at the present term of the Appellate Court to allow a pro forma decree to be entered there, so as to have it go at once to the Supreme Court. By this means a final decision may be reached by next spring. Another suit similar to the above cases was begun yesterday by Ramsey & Chandler, who were short 100,000 bushels of July wheat at from $1.23¾ to $1.29½. Judge Gardner granted a temporary injunction, and this case will await the final decision in the Wright suit. This is the only injunction of the kind Judge Gardner has granted, as the temporary injunctions in the other cases were allowed by Judge Jameson.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT COMPLAINTS

will be made to the Directors of the Board of Trade today against defaulters on July wheat who were not named in the injunction suits dissolved by Judge Gardner. These delinquent shorts are understood to be amenable to the rules of the board, and it will fall within the province of the Directors to enforce the rules if they refuse to settle. The discipline in this case is expulsion. This view of the case does not apply to those who enjoined the board. While their suits are pending it is understood the Directors will not consider complaints against them. If the discipline is enforced and a member is expelled, then there will be an opportunity to commence suit of supersedure, which would bring up the question of the legality of the appointment of the committee, and of the interpretation of the rule, and probably of the rule itself. This course would probably prolong the case through another year. Members of the syndicate think the decision dissolving the injunction disposes of the July wheat cases. They expected the appeal, and suppose the suits will be carried to the Supreme Court, but think the shorts have nothing to gain by carrying them along. Contrary to the opinion of other members of the board, that the court decided only that the case was outside its jurisdiction, they claim that the decision practically decided the merits of the case, as they have been decided time after time before. Yesterday the syndicate sent bills around to the delinquent July shorts, asking them to pay up. Several did; in fact it was stated last evening that a good many July deals were squared up, and that more probably would be soon as the brokers could hear from their principals. Some of the delinquents appeared to think the case had been carried far enough, and others wished to avoid the delay resulting from continued litigation. Many of the shorts, who are willing to settle, are, unfortunately, involved in trades with those who defaulted and commenced the injunction suits. The shorts thus caught in the gap will probably have to wait a while before the deals standing open with those in the suits are closed up. The bulk of the unsettled trades in July wheat are supposed to be with the parties who caused the injunction to be issued, the quantity outside of that being comparatively small, with a good portion of it coming from one house.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

Corn advanced two cents yesterday. The old story was revived that a formidable syndicate is operating in November corn. The receipts were again light, and the shorts active buyers. In provisions the near futures seemed to be beared by the packing interest.

William Kirkwood has returned from Europe.

Robert Lindblom is back from a trip to the Rocky Mountains.

# OBITUARY.

## Funeral of John C. Coonley.

The funeral of the late John C. Coonley took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. 391 La Salle street. It was private, and, at the request of the family, no flowers were sent, the handsome coffin being strewn simply with autumn leaves. The services were conducted by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, and he spoke feelingly of the good qualities of the deceased in head and heart, referring to his Christian character and benevolent inclinations in giving terms. Mrs. Carpenter and Charles H. Clark sang an appropriate duet. A large concourse of relatives and friends followed the remains to their last resting place in Graceland. Delegations from the Commercial and Union League Clubs were present, and Messrs. B. P. Moulton, L. L. Coburn, C. E. Culver, and A. M. Day, of the former, and Messrs. Henry W. King and O. W. Potter, of the latter officiated as pallbearers. Among those in attendance were the brother and sister of the deceased, from Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Coonley's mother, with her three sons and one daughter from Louisville, Ky.

## George Herbert.

George Herbert, a prominent member of the bar of this city and senior partner of the law firm of Herbert, Quick & Miller, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, No. 280 Chestnut street. Mr. Herbert was born in Ellsworth, Me., Sept. 15, 1815, where his father practiced law. When but 16 years of age he entered Amherst College, but was compelled to abandon his studies while in the senior year on account of lung troubles. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in his native town at the age of 21, and attained prominence in his profession. He came to this city in 1854, and for a short time engaged in the lumber business, as it afforded him outdoor exercise, but his health was somewhat impaired. He soon returned to the practice of his profession, and for the past twenty-five years has been a prominent member of the Chicago bar. Mr. Herbert never held office, though his name was mentioned some years ago for Judge of the Superior Court. He was a prominent member of the New England Congregational Church, having been connected with it for many years. Mr. Herbert married Miss Theresa Arms, of Deerfield, Mass., who survives him.

# THE IRISH PATRIOTS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—The officers of the Irish National Land League of America have issued a circular. It says: "The statment having been made that the Land League no longer exists calls for our emphatic protest. With Parnell and his colaborers at the head, it will continue until its mission is accomplished. Let no friend of Ireland be misled. Let every one who has ever believed in its purposes or contributed to its advancement rally to its support, united and hopeful, till its final triumph is assured."

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 9.—The body of Fanny Parnell will be removed the 18th inst. and taken to Philadelphia, thence to New York and Boston, whence the body will be taken to Ireland for interment.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 8.—Congressman Kasson, in his remarks at the Sullivan meeting tonight, spoke in relation to the release of the suspects. He said that the correspondence between this country and Great Britain on this subject in a great part would forever remain secret, but he could say that he was in a position to know that a part of the diplomatic letter-writing on the subject, while not exactly of a character that would cause an open breach between the two countries, was such as would have had a serious bearing on the friendly relations of the two Governments had not the American citizens been released.

# LABOR AND CAPITAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—The report that an arrangement had been made with the Swift Rolling-Mill workmen to resume Wednesday is now pronounced unfounded, and it is said that all the proprietors at a meeting held to consider the situation agreed to stand together by their construction of the agreement. President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Ironworkers' Association, has telegraphed he will arrive tomorrow, when it is likely a conference will be held that will settle the difficulty.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—The workers in the rolling-mills and spike-shops of the Tredegar Company stopped work because of the dismissal of one of the rollers for reasons which the workmen considered insufficient.

# HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—This morning Jacob Becker, a young man in the employ of Bailey, Farrell & Co., lead-pipe works, met with a peculiar and horrible accident which resulted in his death. He was standing on the scaffolding cleaning the rust off a shaft which was making 150 revolutions a minute, when by some means his right leg became entangled in a telephone wire, and losing his balance he grasped the shaft. In an instant he was whirled around at fearful rapidity and the telephone wire wrapped around his leg until the limb was severed from the body, when he fell through the hatchway to the ground below. When picked up he was dead. His head was a shapeless mass, and his leg was still dangling to the wire.

# NOMINATIONS.

## Candidates on State and Congressional Tickets in the Northwestern States.

The State and Congressional tickets of the Northwestern States have been generally completed. THE TRIBUNE has already printed lists of the candidates in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio. It presents this morning the rosters for Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Kansas.

## IOWA.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—Republican, John A. Hull, of Davis County; Democratic, W. O. Walker, of Davis; Greenback, William Gaston, of Keokuk County.

For Auditor of State—Republican, J. L. Brown, of Lucas County; Democratic, William Thompson, of Humboldt; Greenback, G. A. Wyant, of Ringgold County.

For Treasurer—Republican, E. H. Conger, Dallas County; Democratic, John Foley, Chickasaw; Greenback, George Derr, Union County.

For Supreme Court Judge—Republican, W. H. Sevevens, Mahaska County; Democratic, Charles E. Bronson, of Delaware; Greenback, M. A. Jones, Davis County.

For Attorney-General—Republican, Smith McPherson, Montgomery County; Democratic, J. H. Brewermann, Des Moines; Greenback, James A. Rice, Mahaska County.

For Clerk of Supreme Court—Republican, G. B. Fray, Hamilton County; Democratic, H. F. Bonorden, Johnson; Greenback, E. N. Clark, Alamakee County.

For Reporter of Supreme Court—Republican, E. C. Eperesie, Tama County; Democratic, L. A. Palmer, Henry; Greenback, J. H. Williamson, Buchanan.

The Congressional nominations are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican, Moses A. McCoid, of Jefferson County; Democratic, Benton T. Hall, of Des Moines County; Greenback, Thomas J. Salter, of Des Moines County.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican, Sewall S. Farwell, of Jones County; Democratic, Jerry H. Murphey, of Scott County; Greenback, Martin Bartlett, of Muscatine County.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican, David B. Henderson, of Dubuque County; Democratic, Jeffrey M. Griffith, of Dubuque County; Greenback, Roswell Foster, of Buchanan County.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Thomas Updegraff, of Clayton County; Democratic, Hiram Roadland, of Fayette County; Greenback, L. H. Weller, of Chickasaw County.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican, James Wilson, of Tama County; Democratic, Ben T. Frederick, of Marshall County; Greenback, Daniel Plattner, of Linn County.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Madison E. Cutts, of Mahaska County; Democratic, Cyrus H. Mackey, of Keokuk County; Greenback, James B. Weaver, of Davis County.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, John A. Kasson, of Polk County; Democratic, C. C. Gilpin, of Madison County; Greenback, E. H. Gillette, of Polk County.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Republican, William P. Hepburn, of Page County; Democratic, J. W. Freeland, of Wayne*; Greenback, D. M. Clark, of Wayne County.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Albert R. Anderson, of Fremont County; Democratic, W. H. M. Pusey, of Pottawattamie County; Greenback, J. B. Hatton, of Montgomery County.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Adoniram J. Holmes, of Boone County; Democratic, John Cliggitt, of Cerro Gordo County; Greenback, Isaiah Doane, of Hamilton County.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Isaac S. Struble, of Plymouth County; Democratic, John F. Allison, of Woodbury County; Greenback, J. R. Sovereign, of Buena Vista County.

*Declines, and no person yet appointed to the vacancy.

## INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—Republican, Emanuel R. Hawn, Leavenworth, Crawford County; Democratic, William R. Myers, Anderson, Madison County; National, Hiram Z. Leonard, Logansport, Cass County.

Auditor—Republican, Edwin H. Wolfe, Rushville, Rush County; Democratic, James H. Rice, New Albany, Floyd County; National, J. N. Armentrout, Frankfort, Clinton County.

Treasurer—Republican, Roswell S. Hill, Brazil, Clay County; Democratic, John J. Cooper, Indianapolis, Marion County; National, John Studebaker, Bluffton, Wells County.

Attorney-General—Republican, Daniel P. Baldwin, Logansport, Cass County; Democratic, Francis T. Hurd, Columbus, Bartholomew County; National, Miner W. Lee, Bluffton, Wells County.

Clerk Supreme Court—Republican, J. W. Gordon, Indianapolis, Marion County; Democratic, Simon P. Sheerin, Logansport, Cass County; National, Jared Sates, Jeffersonville, Clark County.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Republican, John M. Bloss, Evansville, Vanderburg County; Democratic, John W. Holcomb, Valparaiso, Porter County; National, Charlton Hull, Greentown, Howard County.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Republican, William P. Edson, Mount Vernon, Posey County, First District; John G. Berkshire, Versailles, Ripley County, Second District; John F. Kibbey, Richmond, Wayne County, Fourth District. Democratic, William E. Niblack, Vincennes, Knox County, First District; George V. Howk, New Albany, Floyd County, Second District; Allen Zollars, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Third District. National, none chosen.

The Congressional nominations are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican, William Heilman, Evansville, Vanderburg County; Democratic, John J. Kleiner, Evansville, Vanderburg County.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican, Will T. Walker, Scottsburg, Scott County; Democratic, S. M. Stocksinger, Corydon, Harrison County; National, John O. Green, New Albany, Floyd County.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republican, William S. Holman, Aurora, Dearborn County; Democratic, W. J. Johnson, Madison.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican, C. C. Matson, Greencastle, Putnam County; National, Samuel Wallingford, Bloomington, Monroe County.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Thomas M. Browne, Winchester, Randolph County; Democratic, L. J. Pender, Richmond, Wayne County; National, Thompson Smith, Webster, Wayne County.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Stanton J. Peelle, Indianapolis, Marion County; Democratic, Will E. English, Indianapolis, Marion County; National, R. W. Medkirk, Indianapolis, Marion County.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Robert B. F. Pierce, Crawfordsville, Montgomery County; Democratic, John E. Lamb, Terre Haute, Vigo County; National, John W. Copner, Covington, Fountain County.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Godlove S. Orth, Lafayette, Tippecanoe County; Democratic, Thomas R. Ward, Lafayette, Tippecanoe County; National, Richard F. Jacks, Lebanon, Boone County.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Mark L. De Motte, Valparaiso, Porter County; Democratic, Thomas J. Wood, Crown Point, Lake County; National, James N. Moore, Lowell, Lake County.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, George W. Steele, Marion, Grant County; Democratic, Joseph R. Daily, Bluffton, Wells County; National, Evan Thompson, Huntington, Huntington County.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Wesley C. Glasgrow, Lagrange, Lagrange County; Democratic, Robert Lowry, Fort Wayne, Allen County; National, Joseph Butler, Angola, Steuben County.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, W. H. Calkins, Laporte, Laporte County; Democratic, J. H. Winterbotham, Michigan City, Laporte County; National, B. F. Shively, South Bend, St. Joseph County.

## MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Republican, David H. Jerome, Saginaw; Democratic, Josiah W. Begole, Flint.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Republican, Moreau S. Crosby, Grand Rapids; Democratic, Eugene Pringle, Jackson.

For Secretary of State—Republican, Harry A. Conant, Monroe; Democratic, William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo.

For State Treasurer—Republican, Edward H. Butler, Detroit; Democratic, Lucien B. Cowan, Bay City.

Auditor General—Republican, William C. Stevens, Iosco; Democratic, James Blair, Grand Rapids.

Land Office Commissioner—Republican, Minor S. Newell, Flint; Democratic, John F. Van de Vanter, St. Joseph.

Attorney-General—Republican, Jacob J. Van Riper, Niles; Democratic, Timothy E. Tarsney, Saginaw.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Republican, Varnum B. Cochran, Marquette; Democratic, David Parsons, Wayne.

Member State Board of Education—Republican, Beda W. Jenks, St. Clair; Democratic, Clark B. Hall, Hastings.

The Congressional nominations are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican, Henry W. Lord, Detroit; Democratic, William C. Maybury, Detroit.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican, John R. Boles, Hudson; Democratic, Nathaniel B. Eldredge, Adrian.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican, Edward S. Lacy, Charlotte; Democratic, Hiram C. Hodge, Concord.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Julius C. Burrows, Kalamazoo; Democratic, George L. Yaple, Kalamazoo.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican, William O. Webster, Ionia; Democratic, Julius Houseman, Grand Rapids.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Oliver L. Spaulding, St. John; Democratic, Edwin B. Winans.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, John T. Rich, Lapeer; Democratic, Ezra C. Carleton, Port Huron.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Roswell G. Horr; Democratic, Charles J. Willett.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Byron M. Cutcheon, East Saginaw; Democratic, Stephen Bronson, Big Rapids.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Edward Breitung, Negaunee; Democratic, Andrew C. Maxwell, Bay City.

## KANSAS.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Republican, John P. St. John, Olathe; Democratic, George W. Glick, Atchison; National, Charles Robinson, Lawrence.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Republican, D. W. Finney, Neosho Falls; Democratic, Frank Bacon, Neosho; National, J. G. Bayne, Harper County.

For Secretary of State—Republican, James Smith, Marysville; Democratic, S. L. Gilbert, Winfield; National, A. P. Elder, Franklin County.

For Auditor of State—Republican, E. P. McCabe, Nicodemus; Democratic, W. L. Brown, Hutchinson; National, W. A. Garretson, Phillips County.

For State Treasurer—Republican, Lam T. Howe, Marion Centre; Democratic, C. E. Gifford, Clay Centre; National, J. M. Ludlow, Cherokee County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Republican, H. C. Speer, Junction City; Democratic, D. L. Lantz, Manhattan; National, J. A. Whitman, Osage County.

For Attorney General—Republican, W. A. Johnson, Minneapolis; Democratic, Sidney Hayden, Holton; National, J. D. McBryan, Chautauqua County.

The Congressional nominations are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican—John A. Anderson, Junction City; Democratic, L. T. Smith, Leavenworth; National, C. H. Moody, Jewell County.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican, Dudley C. Haskell, Lawrence; Democratic, Nelson Acres, Iola; National, M. Finnicum, Bourbon County.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican, Thomas Ryan, Topeka; Democratic, John C. Cannon, Chautauqua; National, D. J. Cole, Reno County.

AT LARGE.

Republican, R. W. Morrill, of Hiawatha; Lewis Haubuck, of Salina; S. H. Peters, of Newton; and B. W. Perkins, of Oswego. Democratic, Cyrus A. Leland, of Eldorado; John O. Flanagan, of Wamego; two additional candidates at large are to be named by the Democratic State Central Committee. National, John Davis, of Junction City; S. N. Wood, of Topeka; Allen Williams, of Lawrence; H. L. Phillips, of Paola.

# BASE-BALL MATTERS.

## Averages of League Players for the Season of 1882.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following as the averages of league players for the season of 1882:

Brouthers has fallen off in hitting twenty, so that now he is but one point ahead of Anson. Both are many points ahead of their followers, old Joe Start, as usual, being well up among the leaders. Several weak batters of last year have made their appearance above 300 points, while such familiar occupants of the first row as Jack Rowe, Deacon White, Jim O'Rourke, Dunlap, and Dalrymple are below it, showing the fortunes of the fortune. The strongest hitting nine would be: Kelly, of Chicago, c., .312; Whitney, of Buffalo, p., .340; Brouthers, of Buffalo, 1b., .368; Dunlap, of Cleveland, s. s., .281; Glasscock, of Cleveland, s. s., .282; Williamson, of Chicago, 3b., .281; Hornung, of Boston, l. f., .320; Gore, of Chicago, c. f., .319; Foley, of Buffalo, r. f., .301.

A noticeable feature is that among the first fourteen batters there are eleven who have been first basemen and seven are at present.

In a fielding way the pitchers have kept up the regular average. Their best fielding nine would be: Deasley, of Boston, c., .939; Dailey, of Buffalo, p., .940; Brouthers, of Buffalo, 1b., .976; Snyder, of Boston, 2b., .929; Glasscock, of Cleveland, s. s., .929; Sutton, of Boston, 3b., .884; Hornung, of Boston, l. f., .927; Hanlon, of Detroit, c. f., .881; Evans, of Worcester, r. f., .885. The averages are as follows:

| *Players.* | *Clubs.* | *Batting.* | *Fielding.* | *Home runs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brouthers | Buffalo | .368 | .973 | 6 |
| Anson | Chicago | .337 | .944 | 1 |
| Connor | Troy | .328 | .921 | 4 |
| Start | Providence | .325 | .971 | |
| Whitney, J. | Boston | .320 | .937 | 5 |
| Gore | Chicago | .319 | .931 | 4 |
| Kelly, M. J. | Chicago | .312 | .928 | 1 |
| Hines | Providence | .310 | .863 | 4 |
| Bennett | Detroit | .303 | .920 | 4 |
| Foley | Buffalo | .301 | .823 | 4 |
| Hornung | Boston | .300 | .927 | 1 |
| Dairymple | Chicago | .292 | .884 | 1 |
| Stovey | Worcester | .289 | .927 | 5 |
| Morrill | Boston | .286 | .961 | 2 |
| Glasscock | Cleveland | .282 | .929 | 4 |
| Dunlap | Cleveland | .281 | .901 | |
| Williamson | Chicago | .281 | .879 | 3 |
| O'Rourke, J. | Buffalo | .280 | .868 | 2 |
| Richardson, J. L. | Worcester | .280 | .900 | 2 |
| Ewing | Troy | .277 | .889 | 2 |
| Gillespie | Troy | .273 | .803 | 1 |
| Purcell | Buffalo | .272 | .914 | 1 |
| Hayman | Worcester | .272 | .835 | 4 |
| White, Jim | Buffalo | .267 | .864 | 1 |
| Deasley | Boston | .266 | .939 | |
| Farrell | Providence | .264 | .886 | 1 |
| Phillips | Cleveland | .263 | .970 | 4 |
| Briody | Cleveland | .263 | .899 | |
| Wood | Detroit | .261 | .858 | 7 |
| Richardson | Buffalo | .261 | .922 | 2 |
| Flint | Chicago | .256 | .954 | 4 |
| Sutton | Buffalo | .254 | .884 | 2 |
| Buffington | Buffalo | .254 | .913 | |
| Cory | Worcester | .254 | .864 | |
| Muldoon | Cleveland | .253 | .879 | 6 |
| Burns | Chicago | .251 | .868 | |
| Farrell, John | Providence | .251 | .873 | 2 |
| Hotaling | Boston | .250 | .873 | |
| Ferguson | Troy | .250 | .882 | |
| Welch | Troy | .248 | .907 | 1 |
| Rowen | Boston | .248 | .875 | 1 |
| Rowe, Dave | Cleveland | .247 | .842 | 1 |
| Denny | Providence | .244 | .852 | 2 |
| Trott | Detroit | .244 | .877 | |
| Powell | Detroit | .243 | .930 | |
| Farrell, Joe | Detroit | .243 | .830 | 1 |
| Ward | Providence | .242 | .893 | 1 |
| Radbourn | Providence | .241 | .964 | 1 |
| Roseman | Troy | .239 | .887 | 1 |
| Troy | Detroit | .238 | .919 | |
| Goldsmith | Chicago | .237 | .965 | |
| Smith | Troy | .236 | .943 | |
| Mann | Worcester | .236 | .741 | |
| Casey | Detroit | .236 | .955 | 1 |
| Rowe, Jack | Buffalo | .234 | .930 | 1 |
| Force | Buffalo | .233 

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Lieut. Ed L. Grinnley, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

The receipts from customs yesterday were $17,022.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $31,039.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Griffin and Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, are at the Tremont.

Louis Gerstly, of Philadelphia, a member of the firm of Rosekam, Gerstley & Co., is a guest at the Tremont.

The Society of Ethical Culture met last evening at the Grand Pacific, but was not ready to make any announcement to the public.

H. W. Rieter, 33 years of age, fell through a hatchway in the sugar refinery at the foot of Taylor street yesterday and fractured his hip.

Ex-Gov. Thad C. Pound, Wisconsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Williams, Marquette, Mich.; and C. D. Lathrop, New York, are at the Tremont.

The railings of the stairways in the Government Building are being painted in alternate panels of sky-blue and a pale, dirty-looking green.

E. W. Horr, a prominent merchant of Blandville, Ky., passed through the city yesterday to attend the marriage of a sister at Dubuque.

The Collector of Internal Revenue and his deputy have temporarily vacated their offices, the frescoers and painters having taken possession of them.

S. C. Forsnith and family, Manchester, N. H.; Charles A. Squires, St. Louis; Alonzo Ellwood, Sycamore; and Charles H. Randall, Sonora, Cal., are at the Sherman.

Bishop R. L. Cargill, Toronto, Can.; the Rev. Philo W. Sprague, Davenport, Ia.; W. R. Hamilton, U. S. A.; and the Rev. T. Dorr Stanton, Australia, are at the Grand Pacific.

Collector Harvey has returned from New York. While there he met Charles H. Reed, who is going to take up his residence there. Mr. Harvey is of the opinion that New York will go Republican.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart, Worcestershire, England; Sir Jasper Thomson, Glasgow, Scotland; Capt. C. Furber, London, England; A. McLeod and B. Layton, Shanghai, China, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Lumbermen's Association held a largely-attended meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening, and informally discussed several matters which are expected to come up for action at the next regular meeting.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 57 degrees; 10 a. m., 58; 12 m., 62; 3 p. m., 65; 6 p. m., 64. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.51; 6 p. m., 29.62.

Two insane cases were brought to the jail yesterday. One was Charles Walker, of No. 42 Thirty-seventh street, sent on an order of the City Physician, and the other an unknown man sent from the Larrabee Street Police Station.

A number of Democrats of the First Congressional District held a caucus yesterday in one of the rooms of the Palmer House and determined to push the interests of Ald. Swayne Wickersham as a candidate for Congress against Mr. Dunham.

Andrew Kehoe, 17 years of age, fell sixty feet at the Farwell Building at the foot of Monroe street yesterday afternoon and escaped with a dislocation of his right wrist. He was taken to his home, No. 2936 Quinn street, by the central patrol.

A complimentary exhibition will be given tomorrow evening by the pupils of the Chicago Athenæum at that institution, 50 Dearborn street. The program embraces a number of athletic exhibitions, including sparring, wrestling, band-ball, etc.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. B. M. Bidwell in Sunday's TRIBUNE was a wretched hoax perpetrated by a malicious scamp, who richly deserves a week's imprisonment in solitary confinement. Mrs. Bidwell is at present in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Commissioner Albright says that he had no interest, either direct or indirect, in the proposition made to the County Board by C. G. Ayars & Co. to ferret out unlisted property in Cook County. He always had doubts as to the legality of the board entering into any such contract.

Farwell Hall was crowded to the door last evening by an audience assembled to see and listen to Prof. H. H. Ragan's illustrations and lecture on "Paris the Magnificent." The lecture is the first of a series of eight to be delivered, and is after the style of Prof. H. H. Stoddard.

R. R. H. Trehaar, General Agent Royal Netherland Steamship Company, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Overall, Mobile, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Lang, Carl Ritter, New York; and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ford, Santa Barbara, Cal., are at the Palmer.

Gustave Bich, of No. 100 Rebecca street, reports to the police that he was held up by three highwaymen Sunday night at the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets and relieved of a valuable watch. Mr. Bich also shows a bad cut over the left eye, and states that it was given him by the robbers.

Justice Brindiville yesterday held George Frazier to the Criminal Court in $400 bail on a charge of attempting to outrage the person of a little 15-year-old girl named Clara Spratt, whose experience with Frazier and a depraved woman named Annie Osborn was related in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The Osborn woman was fined $50 and sent to the bridewell.

E. J. Farnum, the gray-haired printer who was "taken to the hospital to die" a few days ago as the result of a fight with W. J. Christie, also a printer, is on the streets again looking not much the worse for his severe pummeling. Christie, who was charged with assault to kill, got off yesterday with a fine of $50 imposed by Justice Prindiville. Farnum consenting to have the charge changed to disorderly conduct.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday held Aug. Merzinger, 422 North Wells street, to the Criminal Court for selling liquor to a drunkard, on complaint made by C. M. Albenson, of the North Side Citizens' League. Thomas McDonald, 124 North Clark street, charged with the same offense, and Charles Steinbrecher, 1468 Milwaukee avenue, for selling liquor to minors, pleaded guilty of disorderly conduct and were fined $3 and costs each.

A fine of $50 was imposed by Justice Wallace yesterday on Henry Brand, the man from Iowa who created a little sensation at the Exposition a few nights ago by snatching a baby from the arms of Officer McQuirk's wife and wildly caressing the little one. He said he thought that the child was his own, he being divorced from his wife and not having seen his own offspring for a long time. But the court thought he had been disorderly.

W. A. Paulsen writes a letter to THE TRIBUNE to explain his participation in the charge of conspiracy against him and W. L. Newman, mentioned in Sunday's paper. He says his connection with the affair has been simply as an attorney, and the money received did not come from the Sheriff's office, but from a lawyer who paid him $375 at Bluhm's request, and the remainder ($300) was received from C. F. Cole, a note broker, who knew Mr. Paulsen as Bluhm's attorney. Mr. Paulsen, with Mr. Newman's aid, claims to have put Mr. Bluhm on bail free from debt, and that his conduct throughout has been only that of an honorable attorney.

No additional evidence was heard yesterday in the alleged embezzlement case against Mr. George F. Treadway, the insurance agent, prosecuted before Justice Hammer by the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Arguments were made by Leonard Swett and Ira W. Buell, counsel for the defense and prosecution respectively, and at the close the Justice said he thought the evidence was strong enough to warrant holding the accused to the Criminal Court for trial. The bond was fixed at $1,000, and was promptly furnished by Mr. Treadway, with Commissioner Phil Hoyne as surety.

A dispatch from Buffalo yesterday conveyed the information that Dr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers, formerly of this city, had separated, the wife alleging that she had been brutally treated by her husband and his friends, claiming that he was insane and would be taken to an asylum for treatment. George Miller, a Milwaukee avenue druggist, says he knew Dr. Rogers when he lived here, and speaks in the highest terms of him. He says the couple apparently lived happily together during their residence in this city. The parties are well connected, Dr. Rogers being a son of the late Warren Rogers, of Buffalo, and his wife a daughter of J. Darber, a wealthy Republican politician and manufacturer of that city.

Taking advantage of the crowd in Lehman's store, at the corner of State and Adams streets, last night, John Nestor snatched a pocketbook containing $183 from the hand of Mrs. Minnie Homes, of No. 48 Eldridge court, and ran out upon State street. He was followed by a crowd, and took refuge in the basement of Murray & Traynor's saloon, where he was nabbed by Mr. Murray and held until Officer Taylor arrived and placed him under arrest. Upon searching him $75 of the money was found upon him and returned to the owner. The remaining $50 he probably dropped or threw away while running. He is charged with larceny.

The commission which is examining the workings of the Custom-House, in order to ascertain what additional help may be needed there, and what improvements may be instituted, has thus far gone through the Auditor's office, made a preliminary examination of the Customs Department, looked into the Custodians' Department, and will finish the Appraiser's office today. Thus far everything has been found in good condition, but it is believed the employés are overworked, because of lack of help in every department. According to the amount of business done, the Chicago Custom-House has less help by 25 per cent than any other in the country. The commission will complete its labors this week.

Charles Furber, of London, England, is visiting the United States on behalf of a trio of heavy moneyed syndicates composed of several noblemen and English capitalists in conjunction with Phelps, Marshal & Co., of London. Mr. Furber leaves this city tomorrow evening for Mississippi, where he will inspect some 1,300,000 acres of land. He will be accompanied to Mississippi by R. W. Dunstan, of this city. From there he will go to Texas for the purpose of examining some 4,000,000 acres of land which are intended for immediate settlement, while the Mississippi lands are sought more particularly for their timber for shipment to England in logs, staves, etc. The syndicate also propose erecting large sawmills in Mississippi for the manufacture of lumber for home use.

Last night the armory wagon was called to the corner of Congress and Franklin streets, where a man named Welsh was lying in a drunken stupor, while a bright-faced little fellow 6 years old sat near him shivering in the chill night air. The boy is a son of the St. Louis though taken back yesterday by Officer Roy, of that city. The little fellow was left behind by his parents, and was to have been taken home by his father's brother. The uncle started with him for the West Side but got drunk on the way, and tumbling over fell asleep. While he slept his watch was stolen. The poor little fellow, whose teeth chattered so that he could hardly talk, was taken care of by Officer Con Murphy, who found a warm place for him to stop through the night.

The case of George F. Keltz against W. T. Soule & Co., commission merchants operating on the Open Board, was heard yesterday before Justice Prindiville. Keltz had been trying the old game of scalping the market through brokers, and, of course, at last came out on the wrong side. He acknowledged having made $25 on his first deal, but claimed to have sunk $100 in his speculations. He did not deny that the money had been properly invested and really lost on genuine deals. He put in the old plea of the illegality of the business itself, and claimed a restitution order. In addition, he naively said that had he won he would not have said anything, but that he had gone into the deal intending to make the claim if the market went against him. The Justice accordingly found for the defense and dismissed the suit.

While two little Italian ragpickers, both girls, were skirmishing about some old piles of rubbish in Custom-House place, in the rear of the new bank building, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a heavy iron shutter fell upon them from a high window above, crushing the life out of one f the children and so badly injuring the other that she will probably die. They were sisters—Mary and Laura Santoras—the former aged 15 and the latter 12 years. The older one died while being removed to the County Hospital with her sister. The shutter struck both girls on the head, crushing in the skull of the older girl and fracturing that of the other. They lived with their aged father in a hovel at the corner of Fifth avenue and Franklin street. The shutter was knocked from its hinges by a scaffolding that was being used by some painters. The girls had been warned to keep away.

The statement having been made that "Long John" Wentworth, of this city, purposed stumping the First Wisconsin Congressional District in the interest of the Hon. John Winans, the Democratic candidate in that district, who at one time was a resident of Copperhead, a Tribune reporter last evening called upon the local giant to ascertain whether or not there was any truth in the assertion. The elongated gentleman was encountered near the Sherman House, which hostelry for some years he has made his home, and in reply to an interrogatory bearing on the matter explained that he could not account for the statement except to say that a very estimable gentleman, Judge John T. Wentworth, who lived in the district which Mr. Winans was desirous of representing, was probably the man referred to. He had not thought of speaking for Mr. Winans or any other Copperhead, as he was in favor of the election of straight Republicans to Congress and to all other offices.

Frank Igo, a notorious Twelfth street rough, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Ingersoll yesterday for burglariously John Daly's house, No. 537 South Union street. Among Igo's bosom friends is a young fellow named Demming, who openly threatened that if Daly ever dared to appear to prosecute Igo he would kill him. Yesterday Capt. O'Donnell was riding past the corner of Wright and Union streets when he saw Demming with a knife in his hand threatening a lot of women and doing a great deal of loud talking. Upon catching sight of the Captain, Demming started off on a run, and the Captain, giving his horse a touch with the whip, started in close behind him. The race was a long one, and full of interest to the onlookers. At one point a copper put in an appearance, nabbed the wrong man, and waited triumphantly for the Captain to come up, when his triumph vanished, and he skipped into an alley, where he clubbed himself. At the corner of Sixteenth and Halsted streets the flying desperado with the open knife in his hand took to the tracks and the Captain left the buggy to follow on foot. Demming, all out of breath, eventually reached his home, where he was collared by the perspiring Captain. He was taken to the Twelfth Street Station and booked for disorderly conduct and making threats.

The Mexican Veterans' Association met last night at 106 Randolph street, Col. P. T. Turnley in the chair. Sixteen veterans were present. A communication was read from A. M. Kenady, Secretary of the National Association, and editor of the *Vidette*, published at Washington, stating that for lack of funds he had stopped the publication of his paper, and suggesting that if the veterans wanted to see it revived they send him donations of $20 to $50, which he would place to their credit and return in due time if he could make a success of the paper. The veterans criticised the course of the paper, and concluded not to send it any money. An open letter from Charles C. P. Holden, of Chicago, to George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was read. It condemned Mr. Hoar for opposing the pensioning of Mexican veterans, while he had voted for the $18,700,000 River and Harbor bill and to increase the tax on knit goods from 35 to 85 per cent. It showed that through the efforts of the soldiers of the Mexican War 46,966,000 acres of land had been added to the United States, from which $2,000,000,000 of gold and silver had been added to the taxable resources of the country, and yet Mr. Hoar was now willing to grant them a small pension, which would only necessitate the outlay of a few hundred thousand dollars annually, unless they would take oath that they were paupers. The paper was finally abandoned and a vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Holden. It was also voted to have 1,000 copies of the letter printed in pamphlet form and to send a copy to each member of Congress. It was stated that 105,000 soldiers and sailors participated in the Mexican War, of whom only 7,000 or 8,000 survive.

The Union Veteran Club held its regular monthly meeting last night in the Methodist Church Block, L. F. Jacobs presiding. Six new members were elected and several applications for membership were referred to the committee. The Secretary reported that he had received about $32 for dues, and asked further time for a full report. Resolutions eulogistic of the memory of Comrade McCaffrey were adopted, and a committee of three was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions touching the death of Comrade J. A. Kissell. The Secretary reported that he had collected in all on the picnic fund $145, and a considerable sum was still uncollected. The committee on a memorial to ex-Secretary Curtis did not report, and was granted further time. A communication was read from the Prisoners of War Association asking the club to act as an escort on the occasion of their parade Oct. 18. On motion it was resolved to comply with the request. Gen. Smith, candidate for County Judge, and Comrade Dibble, candidate for Clerk of Probate Court, addressed the meeting relative to their political aspirations. The Chairman of the Committee on Political Action reported that no definit step had been taken by the committee, as it was deemed impolitic before all nominations were made, but that the committee would hold a meeting next Wednesday evening, at which a full attendance was earnestly desired. On motion the Committee on Political Action was instructed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held in two weeks, and if any committeemen were derelict about organizing their ward clubs their places on the committee should be declared vacant and their successors elected. Secretary Manning announced that a mutual insurance company was being formed within the club, as many of the comrades were debarred from access to insurance companies by reason of injuries received in the War, and he hoped all the comrades would sign its constitution. The plan is for all comrades to pay 50 cents each on the death of a member.

PUBLIC-PRINTER ROUNDS

is in the city for a vacation of a week or two. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

I am getting along nicely in Washington. The office is in better condition than ever before. When I left here in the spring I expected to be home in a month, but when I got to Washington I found things in a very bad condition, not through any fault of Mr. Defrees, who had been sick for two or three years, but he had relegated his authority to a dedident foreman. I couldn't leave, and I spent four or five months to putting the office in shape. I don't claim all the credit by any manner of means, as I have first-rate lieutenants. I retained all the best men, but weeded out the poor ones; and now everything is working harmoniously, and I can say without boasting that the Government Printing-Office is today nearer in management to a private office than it ever was before."

THE SMITH CASE.

County-Physician Bluethardt says he was too busy yesterday to make a post-mortem examination of the body of James H. Smith, but that he will make it today. The inquest is set for 10 o'clock this morning. It is expected that the post-mortem examination will show whether Mr. Smith was drowned or only thrown into the lake after being the victim of a possible assault. It will also show whether the poison purchased by Mr. Smith was wanted for his own stomach or to use on cockroaches. The police incline to the theory of suicide, and of course will cling to this theory as long as the possible murderer or murderers elude them. They cannot explain what Mr. Smith did with his money and traveling-bag. Lieut. Beadell reported at headquarters yesterday that a man answering Smith's description was seen near the foot of Twenty-ninth street Friday morning inquiring for a policeman, the man's appearance indicating that he had been assaulted. It is not likely that Mr. Smith would have thrown himself in the lake because he could not find a policeman, or that it assaulted Thursday night his assailants would hunt him up again Friday morning and carry him to the water. So the man who looked for a policeman was probably not Mr. Smith. Mrs. Smith has telegraphed from Toronto to have the remains of her husband forwarded to her in that city.

## THE CITY-HALL.

Leo Mellbeck is still after the Library Board. He claims now to have proof from Prague that there was an overcharge of 438 florins, or about $175, on the Bohemian books.

The Sanitary Inspectors served 298 notices and abated 321 nuisances last week. The dead animals removed from the streets numbered 445—sixty-eight horses, two cows, and 375 dogs. Bad meat, weighing 7,962 pounds, was condemned.

The Smoke Inspector reported that the following tugs violated the ordinance yesterday: Munson, R. Prindiville, Black Ball No. 2, McCormick, and A. Van Schaick. The owners were notified, and if they offend again they will be summoned to appear in the Police Court.

There were only 197 deaths in the city last week—a decrease of thirty-seven from the preceding week and of forty-two from the corresponding one last year. Of the decedents sixty-four were under 1 year and eighty-nine under 5 years. Convulsions carried off 15, cholera infantum 12, diphtheria 10, typhoid-fever 22, consumption 16, and pneumonia 7. The death-rate of 14.30 on a population of 1,000, the smallest for any week so far this year.

It was rumored yesterday that Ald. Lawler and Hildreth intended to take advantage of the absence of Mayor Harrison and get the Council, if possible, to elect an acting Mayor, in order to have the Department of Public Works abolished. They are still after Mr. Fogarty's head, because he won't give their friends places, and think they can effect the object in this way. But if they really contemplate any such thing, it will not be apt to go through.

About a dozen residents on West North avenue, just beyond the city limits, in the Town of Jefferson, have been drawing water from the city's supply, but, not being within the jurisdiction of the city, have in some instances successfully evaded the water-tax. They were all summoned before Commissioner Crezier, and signed an agreement which will enable the city to hold them for the water-tax, and at the same time leaves the city free to cut off the water at any time on twenty-four hours' notice.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: H. C. Durand, six-story warehouse, 50x81 feet, Jackson street, near Market, to cost $320,000; John Wegfroth, two-story store and dwelling, 24x56 feet, No. 632 Twelfth street, $2,800; Mrs. H. O'Connell, two-story dwelling, 21x50 feet, Loomis street, near Taylor, $3,500; D. Rosse, two-story store and dwelling, 22x53 feet, No. 768 West Taylor street, $4,000; James Mowatt, two-story dwelling, 22x54 feet, No. 667 West Van Buren street, $3,000; A. Cummings, two-story dwelling, 22x50, No. 213 Morgan street, $3,000.

Six new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday—all within a radius of two blocks, and in the neighborhood where a case was concealed from the Health Department two weeks, the officials knowing nothing about the patient until he died. Four of the reports, which came from physicians, were verified, the locations being No. 119 Mohawk, No. 184 North avenue, No. 123 Mohawk, and No. 227 North avenue. The two not verified were No. 25 Hobbie street and No. 250 North avenue. Dr. Hall, the Medical Inspector in charge of the North Division, knew nothing about these cases, and another epidemic is probable on account of his negligence.

If the weather holds favorable a few weeks longer all of the street improvements under way will be completed this season. As to Twenty-sixth street and Wabash avenue, however, the outlook is not very favorable. The former is to be paved with cedar blocks from Halsted street to Wentworth avenue, but not a block has yet been laid, though the filling and curbing are down. L. M. Dyer, the contractor, has several other street contracts nearly finished, and a large force of men will be put upon Twenty-sixth street this week. There is some danger that the Wabash avenue pavement will not be finished, as the asphalt block manufacturers are unable to furnish the material fast enough.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The cost of lighting the new Court-House for September was $636.

The establishment of John M. Ferguson, No. 213 West Randolph street, was seized by the Sheriff yesterday to satisfy an execution for $1,280 in favor of W. H. Grebe.

Ex-Commissioner Cleary returned from an extended trip to Dakota yesterday, and by invitation of Commissioner Mattocks visited the board rooms and occupied a seat beside the Chairman during the meeting. He was very kindly received, and appeared very much at home.

Mary E. Bunker came in from the Poor-House yesterday, where she has a mother and brother, to complain that she had been ill-treated. An examination into her case showed that she had been there some years ago, had been a resident of Meridian street when at home, and was a pretty hard case generally. Her story was taken with a good deal of allowance—in fact, was regarded as a fabrication—and she went off decidedly unhappy.

THE COUNTY MUST PAY.

There has been a dispute between the County Board and the "Industrial School for Girls at Evanston" for some time as to the liability of the county for the support of the dependent girls sent there by the County Court, and a bill is now pending which the board has refused to pay on the strength of an opinion from the County Attorney. The managers of the school are by no means pleased, and had arranged to make a test case in the court Thursday, and to take an appeal if necessary. In the meantime, however, it appears that the same question has been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and in favor of the school. The case was that of McLean County vs. Laura B. Humphreys, and the opinion was by Justice Mulkey, who holds that, "When an order of the County Court is duly and properly made, committing a dependent infant female to an industrial school under the act of 1879, relating to industrial schools for girls, and executed by the sheriff in charge of such school to where the girl sent, the county from which such person is sent will be liable for the reasonable disbursements of the proper expenses of carrying out the order of the Court." This would seem to not only settle the dispute and make the proposed test case unnecessary, but to also leave the county almost powerless in fixing the price to be paid for the support of such dependent girls. Heretofore, and until the legality of the county's paying the bills was raised, there was a contract between the county and the school, fixing the price at $10 per month for each girl maintained. The decision is an important one, and will be received with delight by the managers of the school in question.

## RELIGIOUS.

THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week the Chicago Evangelistic Association, composed of ministers and members of the various evangelistic denominations represented in this city, will hold a Christian convention. The object of the gathering is the promotion of Christian union and increased helpfulness in church work. Over 5,000 invitations have been sent out to ministers of different evangelical denominations, and the responses have been liberal. Not only will there be a full representation from all the Northwestern States, but distinguished visitors from abroad—men prominent in evangelical work in England—will be present. Among these are the Rev. Marcus Rainsford of London, England; Capt. Moreton, also of London; the Rev. Dr. Macaay of Hull, England, a noted writer; and the Rev. C. Spurgeon, son of the distinguished Nonconformist, whose tabernacle on the Surrey side of the river is the goal of all American visitors to London. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of New York; the Rev. William Fawcett; the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D.; the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.; Joseph S. Smithson; and Maj. D. W. Whittle will also take part in the exercises.

The program for the three days' convention is as follows:

Wednesday, Mr. T. W. Harvey, R. F. Jacobs, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, and the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., will preside. From 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. meetings will be held, only interrupted by the dinner and supper hour. The Rev. W. F. Mackay, of Hull, Eng.; the Rev. M. Rainsford, of London; and a number of local clergymen will speak. In the evening the Rev. C. Spurgeon, of London, will deliver a gospel address, and on each evening during the convention Mr. Spurgeon will close the services.

The Chairmen of the different meetings for Thursday are E. W. Blatchford, the Rev. W. C. Willing, D. D., the Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., and Maj. Whittle. Among the speakers are the Rev. Dr. Fowler, the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Mackay, the Rev. W. Fawcett, and Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis. On Friday the Chairmen will be J. V. Farwell, Bishop Cheney, Mr. Smithson, and Mr. Harvey, and some of the most eloquent pulpit orators present will speak. Much interest in the Christian workers in this gathering, and there is no doubt that in point of numbers at least it will be a success.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

The Presbyterian ministers held their weekly meeting at the Sherman. The reading of Dr. Herrick Johnson's paper on "Prohibition" was postponed two weeks. Dr. Dickinson, teacher of Hebrew in the Chautauqua series, and the Rev. A. Allison, of Polo, were visitors. The International Seminary Convention will form the subject of prayer at the next meeting. The question of synods was taken up and discussed at some length. A motion to exclude reporters from the meetings was lost, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the subject, and to report at the next meeting.

The Baptist clergy of the city and suburbs held their regular weekly conference in Parlor 44 Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. C. B. Allen Jr., Chairman of the Convention Committee, announced that the third annual convention of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance will be held Oct. 26 to 29 in this city. The Rev. Dr. Northrop, President of Morgan Park Seminary, read a paper on "The Present Attitude of Scientists to Christianity." His main point was that scientists who make their investigations only in nature cannot be otherwise than skeptical and scoffers at Biblical revelation, since they see but a third part of their subject. There is nothing in nature to inspire a belief in a personal God. True science embraces nature, humanity, and theology, and not nature alone. A discussion followed, in which a number of the preachers participated.

The Congregational Ministerial Union of Chicago, at its regular Monday morning conference, listened to a paper on "The Divine Administration of Hades," by the Rev. J. F. Hyde, Professor Theological Seminary. This theme attracted great attention from the brothers present. The essayist took up the seven distinct New Testament prayers in which the word Hades appears, with the two distinct prayers in Peter which refer to it. He concluded that there is such a place between death and judgment. He discussed the nature of the place, and claimed that it should not be invested with classical or Mohammedan associations. He held that, according to the Scriptures, it was for all the dead; for the righteous a place of deliverance and purification as well as confirmation in holiness, but for the wicked not a place of probation, as a day of grace had mercy, nor as an opportunity by repentance to secure salvation. It was in his opinion an intermediate place between death and resurrection, after judgment the good to be admitted to heaven and the wicked to be consigned to eternal pain.

FARWELL HALL.

The meeting at Farwell Hall was presided over by the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, the son of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the celebrated London preacher. He took for the subject of his discourse the words, "I pray for them," and enforced on his hearers in earnest and glowing terms the necessity and efficacy of constant and heartfelt prayer, at the same time he warned them against looking for literal and immediate answers to specific request. Apropos of which he told an anecdote of his father, whose prayers had been desired by a lady on behalf of her child, which he prayed for as if a boy, when it happened to be a girl. On being told of his mistake, he replied that God would correct the error, and so He would, he continued, if we did sometimes ask amiss, if we submitted to His will, and patiently waited His pleasure in faith. A gentleman from Scotland spoke of the successful efforts there of Mr. Moody, whom he had met there.

## KNIGHTS' TOURNAMENT.

ST. BERNARD AGAIN CAPTURES THE PRIZE BANNER.

The competitive drill between St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., of this city, and Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis, which was booked to occur at the base-ball park yesterday afternoon, came off under the most favorable auspices, the arrangements being all carried out to the day and all that could have been desired by the drillers, although the east wind was found a little uncomfortable by those who neglected to take their wraps. As early as 2 o'clock the spectators began to arrive at the park, and before 3 o'clock nearly every seat in the grand stand as well as the field was occupied by one of the finest audiences that has ever been seen in the inclosure to witness any entertainment. Shortly after 1:30 o'clock Chicago commandery, under charge of Maj. J. Q. Ball, which was chosen to act as escort to Raper Commandery, arrived at the Sherman House, where they found the visitors in readiness to leave for the scene of contest. The line soon formed and the commanderies, preceded by a band, proceeded to the park. As they entered the south gate they were loudly cheered by the crowd, which at that time was quite large. After marching about the grounds several times the commanderies proceeded to the north end of the grounds, where Chicago commandery dispersed, the members securing seats on the east side from which to witness the drill, and Raper Commandery broke ranks and loitered about to await the commencement of the drill. In the meantime Lyon & Healy's band, which had been stationed in the centre of the field, played several selections, and the officers and committeemen of St. Bernard were busy disposing the crowd and preparing for the contest. Throughout the audience in the grand stand were observed a large number of Indianapolis people, who expressed great interest in the approaching drill, and who were constrained now and then to remark upon the contrast between the treatment being accorded the commandery from their city and that shown St. Bernard when in Indianapolis not long ago upon a mission similar to that which had brought Raper to Chicago at this time.

The program had the time for the beginning of the drill down for 3 o'clock sharp, but it was nearly half an hour later when Guy T. Gould, Generalissimo of St. Bernard Commandery, appeared in the field and summoned Raper Commandery to commence operations. They marched in triple file from the upper field to a point in front of the grand stand headed by a band, where they were met by Col. Woodruff, of Newport Barracks; Col. Hamilton, of Greencastle, Ind.; and Adjt.-Gen. Chapman, of Wisconsin, three military gentlemen, who had been previously mutually agreed upon as judges of the contest. The judges presented Commander Ruzzles of the commandery with a list comprising fifty-one separate and distinct movements through which he would be obliged to direct those under him, as would also the commander of St. Bernard Commandery. The men were ordered to "fall in," and they began at once

THE EXECUTION OF THE MOVEMENTS

laid down in the list referred to, many of which were quite difficult and very handsome. There was no interruption in the drill, and in a little less than twenty minutes the commandery was marched from the field amid thundering applause. Ten minutes later the band led St. Bernard Commandery through the south gate, none of the members who were to engage in the drill having yet been on the ground, the crowd cheering vociferously. After the few necessary preliminaries had been gone through with, Capt. Purinton gave the order to "fall in," and in just nineteen minutes the drill was closed and the judges retired.

The verdict of the judges expressed subsequently merely verified officially the opinion of nearly every unprejudiced person on the ground, that St. Bernard had shown superior skill in drill and had given evidence of more thorough and careful training for the event. As a body, the members of St. Bernard seemed more self-possessed and more confident of their ability to properly execute the orders given than their competitors. This was particularly noticeable in the oblique marches, the wheeling while marching in line, and the sword manual. In each of these lack of perfect training was plainly visible in Raper, while St. Bernard did superb work. In other movements Raper was excellent, but upon the whole the performances were such that even a person unpracticed in military tactics could have readily made just and quite accurate comparisons of the two commanderies.

After completing the movements laid down in the list Capt. Purinton put his men through a number of movements that were more difficult than some of those gone through, for which he and his men were loudly cheered. After a wait that was quite tedious to those who were not able to get a place in the rush Raper, St. Bernard, and Chicago Commanderies were drawn up in lines in front of the grand stand, and the decision was announced, which was that St. Bernard had won the contest by a score of 360 9-10 against 374 2-10. Raper Commandery thereupon offered three cheers for St. Bernard, which were as heartily returned by the latter, and the commanderies marched back to the Sherman House, St. Bernard bearing the beautiful trophy which it has now fairly won twice from Raper Commandery. Last evening the visitors returned to their homes.

The members of St. Benard and Chicago Commanderies left nothing undone that would contribute to the enjoyment and comfort of the members of Raper Commandery during the hours which they remained in and about the Sherman House, and the wives of the members of the local commanderies were just as thoughtful of the wives of the visiting Sir Knights. At 11 o'clock about forty of the resident ladies tendered an informal reception to the lady visitors, who numbered about twenty, in the parlors of the Sherman House, and from 11 to 1 a superb lunch was served in the club-room of the hostelry, only the ladies attending. Mr. Pearce exerted himself to make the lunch a notable one, and his efforts were eminently successful. The ladies of all of the Sir Knights were accorded good seats from which to witness the drill later in the day, and the visitors will not return home with the complaint that the "women folks" were neglected.

A number of the Raper Commandery and guests remained over and were entertained in princely style by the Committee of Arrangements of St. Bernard Commandery at the clubrooms of the Mercantile Club. Several pertinent speeches were made by the prominent Sir Knights of the various commanderies represented, and Col. Woodruff and Adjutant-General Chapman were each presented with elegant bouquets of mammoth proportions, which were acknowledged in appropriate remarks.

## COUNTY BOARD.

AWARD OF BIDS FOR STEAM-HEATING—DEATH OF THE 15 PER CENT SCHEME.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present.

The bids for putting the new steam-heating into the new County Infirmary and the additions to the County Hospital were opened, and for the first time in the history of the board the contracts were let there and then to the lowest bidder in each case. For the hospital work the bids were: E. H. Cook & Co., Rochester, N. Y., $13,915; Baker, Smith & Co., $21,000; Woodman & Warner, $20,750; Hay & Prentiss, $20,450; John Davis & Co., $19,842; and S. J. Pope & Co., $18,967. For the infirmary the bids were: John Davis & Co., $31,200; Hay & Prentiss, $30,300; Woodman & Warner, $30,750; Baker, Smith & Co., $33,500; C. H. Cook & Co., $25,845, and S. J. Pope & Co., $24,987.

Both contracts were awarded without opposition—the first to Cook & Co. and the latter to S. J. Pope & Co., at their respective bids.

The question of changing the precinct boundaries and judges of election next came up, and all of the Commissioners had motions to make. The only changes made of any importance were the locating of the polling-place of the Fifth Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward at the corner of Oakley and Lake street, and the Fifth Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward to No. 821 Milwaukee avenue.

THE FIFTEEN-PER-CENT JOB.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes submitted their report on the question of "farming out" the collection of taxes and forfeited bail bonds, acting upon the following mysterious proposition:

The undersigned would respectfully petition your honorable board for a contract of employment for the work proposed in the resolution of Commissioner Stewart of date Aug. 28, 1881—to-wit: discovering unassessed and untaxed property taxable in Cook County, and forfeited bail bonds for the year 1882 and previous years, and reporting such discoveries to the proper officers of Cook County for assessment and collection of the taxes and moneys due said county, for the sum of 15 per cent of the taxes and moneys recovered by the proper collecting officers of said county, said 15 per cent not to be due or owing until the taxes or moneys have actually been recovered to said county.

C. G. AYARS & CO."

Their report was as follows:

Your Committee on Equalization of Taxes, to whom were referred sundry communications and resolution of Commissioner Stewart, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that we can find no law authorizing this County Board to appoint a tax agent; that there are laws and officers provided in the statutes to assess, collect, and to enforce collections of taxes of all property, real and personal, that may be concealed, evaded, or omitted from any assessment roll. [See Secs. 77, 78, 80, 83, 276, 277, 158, 160, and 288, Chap. 120, Revised Statutes.] Also find that the State's Attorney and County Attorney have full power to enforce collections of all forfeited bail bonds; and further recommend that all communications in the matter be placed on file.

JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER.
PETER SOMMER.
T. S. ALCRIGHT.
JOHN RHEINWALD.
JOHN FARREN.

The matter had been brought to the attention of the committee in a surreptitious way, it appears, the facts being that the records of the board fail to show that any such question was ever presented. The committee claim, however, that their report was agreed upon a week ago, and that it was not before submitted they charge up to neglect. The report was adopted without dissent.

THE PETIT JURORS LIST.

A communication was read from State's-Attorney Mills calling attention to the fact that the Commissioners had failed to prepare a list of petit jurors for the year, as required by law. The document was referred, the facts being that the Commissioners are busy in making good their shortcoming in the matter, and have been for some time, and they promise to present their report within a few days.

Mr. Albright introduced a resolution reciting that Mr. Donnelley's name (the late clerk) was on the pay-roll; that himself and family were living at the hospital; that he had not been elected to any position; and calling for his immediate removal. The resolution was referred to the Hospital Committee.

Mr. Bonfield interrupted the following, but for some reason it was not read. It was intended to correct the evils of commission and omission in the assessment of property which had brought forth the communication of Ayars & Co., given above:

*Resolved*, That the County Clerk be and is hereby instructed to list according to law all taxable property that has been heretofore omitted by error or otherwise.

The board then adjourned until Saturday.

## SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

A serious difference, it is said, will soon arise between the shippers of dressed beef and sundry railroad companies, which if not amicably settled will, it is thought, place an embargo on the shipment of dressed beef to Eastern markets, which will no doubt meet with the hearty approval of Eastern butchers. It is well known that over twice as many dressed carcasses as live cattle can be loaded comfortably in a car thirty-six feet long. The weight which railroad companies allow to be placed in their cars approximates 20,000 pounds. That the shippers have ignored this rule for some time is said to be a fact, and one of the reasons why dressed beef is sold at such a low figure is that they make up for it on the freight. However, the matter has not as yet come to a head, but will in a few days, when something definit will occur. If shippers are compelled to live up to the 20,000-pound rule no doubt it will have a serious effect on the business.

The $15,000 barn, the property of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, is about complete, and is a model structure of its kind.

The necessity of having a cattle inspector stationed at the Stock-Yards is daily and hourly growing more obvious. Never in the history of the place has such a lot of emaciated and sickly cattle been offered for sale, and, strange to

## DEATHS.

ruff Hotel, on the 9th inst., Wil-
year.
berne after.
Walsh, beloved husband of
residence, 515 South Morgan-st.,
by morning at 10 a. m. to Jesus
arriages to Calvary."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT
the Third Senatorial District are
elegates to a convention to be
lock a. m., in Judge Anthony's
k Building, for the purpose of
ld date for the State Senate and
Representatives in the Legisla-

ngs to elect Delegates to said
said in the various wards Oct. 11,
m. The places for holding the
nd the names of the Judges to-
mber of delegates to which each
ward is entitled are as follows:
lelegates. Polling place at No. 73
State. Judges—John D. Adair,
S. Charles.
even delegates. Polling place,
dges—Cesare R. Rossi feller, Isaac
udge to be named tomorrow.
even delegates. Polling place,
ible, on Twenty-second-st. Judges
Howland, H. M. Sherwood.
ree delegates for that portion of
north of Twenty-ninth-st. and
e lake. Polling place at No. 3234
—E. O. Seymour, William J. Big-
WILLIAM R. PAGE.
d Senatorial Central Committee.
y.
Senatorial Central Committee.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GHT HAS CHARGE OF
emperance meeting in the lecture-
C. A., 146 Madison-st., at 7:45 this
atic and earnest testimonials. All

TLE, THE EVANGELIST,
e noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A.
y.

T S O'CLOCK, IN CARPEN-
West Madison-st., the Rev. J. P.
Secretary and lecturer of the Na-
sociation, will give an account of
e Morgan Monument at Batavia,
a report of the proceedings of the
al Convention, with a sketch of
anti-secrecy reform in the East.
ally invited. The Chicago Associa-
30 prompt for the transaction of

BLICANS OF THE THIRD
of that part of the Fourth Ward
ninth-st., will hold a mass meeting
t, this evening.

N, FLERSHEIM & CO.


esday Morning,
10 o'clock,
THE
ION SALE!
00,000
WORTH OF
NITURE!
EMOVED FROM
MAN HOUSE
TO
Wabash-av.
Chamber Sets,
Mattresses,
Side Boards,
let & Davis Piano,
eds, Bedding, &c., &c.
by order U. S.
Mortgage Co.
LERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
P. GORE & CO.,
& 216 Madison-st.,
Will sell at Auction on
ONESDAY, Oct. 11,
ots, Shoes,
AND
Slippers
HE VARIETIES NEEDED
LES, and all Retailers should in
terest attend sale at 9:30 prompt.
AY, OCT. 12, AT 9:30,
GULAR TRADE SALE OF
ery and Glassware.
We shall sell a large stock of
Porcelain,
and Yellow Ware,
ecorated Ware,
Lamps, Glassware,
Plated Ware, &c.
ed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers
By A. KAHN & CO.,
180 Monroe-st.
Shoes, & Rubbers
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING,
OCT. 10, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
JAMES P. MCNAMARA, Auctioneer.
MPORTED
Hyacinths,
LBS Tulips,
Crocuses,
er sorts for Fall Planting. Largest
ever shown in Chicago.
d Catalogue free. Send for it.
m Sibley & Co.,
SEEDMEN,
206 Randolph St.,


## TARIFF COMMISSION.

### Arguments Yesterday at the Session in Pittsburg—Wool-Growers and Potters.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Tariff Commission met here this morning in a parlor of the Monongahela House.

The first witness before it was John M. Stockdale, editor of the *Wool-Grower and Farmer*, who was one of a committee appointed by the wool-growers of Washington County, Pennsylvania, to bring the wool question to the attention of the commission. He spoke of the solicitude with which the farmers of Washington County watched the progress of the commission and would await its report. Washington County, he said, produced more wool on the same extent of territory than any other part of the United States. It was the pioneer in the production of wool in this country, particularly of the finer qualities of wool. To overturn or to depress that interest now would be almost equal to a public calamity. The prices of wool at present were insufficient to justify a continuance of that business, and yet the competition from Australia, with its cheap land, and its facilities for raising sheep, was so great as to threaten the destruction of the wool-producing interest in Washington County. He read a report of the Wool-Growers' Convention of Washington County, in which it is claimed that the present duties on wool are wholly inadequate to afford the protection absolutely necessary, and the suggestion is made that the wool which now pays three cents a pound shall pay nine cents, and that all other wool shall pay 15 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem. He said that there was a capital of $3,000,000 invested in sheep in that country; that there were about 3,000,000 sheep there; that the number had increased 25 per cent, and the yield per fleece from three to five pounds since the tariff of 1867 went into operation.

Asa Manchester, of Washington County, made an argument in the same interest, and stated that he believed that nine-tenths of the wool-growers of Washington County were in favor of the maintenance or increase of the present duty.

H. R. Hill, Ernest Mayer, and Enoch Reilly, all of East Liverpool, O., potteries, followed in arguments in favor of higher protection to that industry.

John F. Bennett, of Pittsburg, followed in a speech showing the importance of sufficient protection to manganese-ore and spiegel-eisen. He hoped they would not be rated in the tariff at less than the proportion which their value bore to the value of iron-ore and pig-iron.

Adjourned till tomorrow.

## HOPS AND BEER.

### Probable Effect of a Short Crop of the Former on the Price of Milwaukee's Favorite Beverage.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—The scarcity of the hop crop and the expectation that very high prices for hops will prevail have led to the belief that there will be an increase in the price of lager-beer. The beer interest holds so large a place in the business of this city that any cause likely to affect the production or price of the beverage becomes a matter of serious public concern. In order to illustrate this point, a glance at the figures showing the present and prospective production of beer in this city will be of interest. The Phillip Best Brewing Company, claiming to be the largest concern of the kind on the continent, and exceeded in size by only one brewery in Europe, now have a capacity of 500,000 barrels per year. The product of the Schlitz Brewing Company this year will reach a total of 300,000 barrels. The Valentine Blatz establishment will have a showing of 125,000 barrels for the year. The Frank Falk brewery will turn out 100,000 barrels, and the Jung & Borcherdt establishment is doing so large a business that $150,000 will be expended during the coming year for new buildings and facilities. With such an enormous business in this one line in their midst the people of Milwaukee have been not a little concerned over the prospects and probabilities touching the price of the product of that business as affected by the scarcity of the hop crop. Interviews with all the leading brewers today show that there is no immediate prospect of any advance in the price of beer. All the brewers discredit the small amount of hops and laid in immense stores in advance.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Entirely by the Railroad.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Was the Randolph street viaduct built by the city or the Illinois Central Railroad Company, separately or jointly?

READER.

### An Unlawful Dumping-Ground.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Will you kindly inform the city authorities of the existence of the following facts: Within the past two weeks carts and wagons filled with rubbish, such as empty bottles, ashes, broken bricks, mortar, trash and dirt, and filth of all descriptions, are allowed to dump in the middle of the street, extending to the piles of lumber on East Indiana street, between Rush and Cass, making driving almost impossible in said street, as well as being an eyesore and nuisance to the residents.

RESIDENT 312 EAST INDIANA.

### Two Friends and Their Sister Wives.

*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Dr. R. W. Lovett lives in Screven County and Judge Thomas M. Merriwether lives in Newton. They were old schoolmates. They first married twin sisters, daughters of Bishop Andrew. Their wives died, and they then married two other sisters, also daughters of a Bishop—Bishop Price. Their wives died, and they then married a third pair of sisters, not daughters of a Bishop, but two sisters—being the daughters of Mr. Smith, of Greene County. With these last sisters they are living happily.


We know whereof we affirm when we depart from our usual practice and recommend Hunt's Remedy as a sure cure for all kidney diseases.

*TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES*

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
EXPOSITION BUILDING—Just south of Main Entrance.
CITY CENTRE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
275 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3231 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
128 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles E. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
42 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Drnehl, Druggist.
80 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kratz, Druggist.
84 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James R. Kirsley & Co., Druggists.
121 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
36 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
122 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herwick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
3 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
103 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
121 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. Hill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
276 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
140 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
124 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.


## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TICKETS TO ESCANABA AND return. Finder will be liberally rewarded by handing the same to F. P. TAYLOR, 72 East Madison-st.

LOST—IN LINCOLN PARK, SUNDAY morning, Oct. 8, a purse containing four rings and other jewelry, near police-headquarters; the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at office of Tremont House.

## MUSICAL.


SCHOOL OF PIANO TECHNIQUE AND music reading. No. 21 Centre-av.; 40 lessons for $5. Proofs received at any time.


## CITY REAL ESTATE.


FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome octagon stone-front house, in excellent order throughout. Fine dining-room on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity; passenger elevator in the house; has been newly furnished at an expense of over $4,000 cash; sewerage and plumbing perfect. Price of house and furniture $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New dressed brick house, with stone trimmings; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; it is in splendid order throughout; architect's plans can be seen at my office; lot 24x100 feet; price $17,500.
CALUMET-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Twentieth-st., 35 feet wide and three rooms deep; new brick barn; house is in perfect order.
LARGE BRICK HOUSE, with 50-foot lot, in very desirable location on South Side. A decided bargain; $12,500.
LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, with corner lot, 66 feet front, desirably located, east of Wabash-av., and in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. House has hall in the middle, with rooms on each side. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Price, $30,000.
NEW PRESSED BRICK HOUSE with lot 34x178 feet and large brick barn; located east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-second-st.; house is 34 feet wide, and has four large rooms on parlor floor; besides wide modern hall, with grate and mantel in the hall; front and back stairs; fine large dining-room on parlor floor; billiard-room in basement; $24,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., in first-rate order; $15,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Double brick house with lot 50x200 feet to railroad; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 66-foot lot, near Thirteenth-st.; only $16,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, with brick barn, near Thirtieth-st., in extra good order.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-fourth-st., 4 rooms deep and 25 feet wide.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Thirty-third-st., one of the best in the neighborhood.
UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Octagon-front brick house, facing north on the University grounds; well built house in a pleasant location.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house near Twenty-fifth-st.; $8,500.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 66-foot lot between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; dining-room on parlor floor; $10,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, with brick barn, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; $10,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Large house, with brick barn and 50-foot lot, near Thirty-third-st.; $16,000.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—Large house, with lot 28x330 feet; house in first-rate order; $10,000.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
2-story and basement brick, Prairie-av., all modern improvements; $4,250.
Frame cottage, lot 25x178, Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $3,000.
Frame house, lot 26½x178, Prairie-av., near Thirteenth-st.; $4,500.
2-story and basement stone front, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $7,500.
3-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick, Lake-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; $6,500.
Frame house, lot 24 rooms, lot 44 feet, Lake-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st.; $8,000.
Large list of bargains in frame, brick, and stone residences on all sections south, west, on Dearborn and other streets. Oakland and Hyde Park.

UNIMPROVED.
Ellis-av., 42x150, west front, north of Thirty-seventh-st.; $100 per foot.
Ellis-av., 50x188, near Thirtieth-st.; bargain.
Ellis-av., 50x250, near Thirty-ninth-st.; best on the avenue.
Lake-av., 50 feet to lake, near Thirty-ninth-st.
Lake-av., 100 feet, east front, near Thirty-ninth-st.
Lake-av., 68 feet, west front, to lake, near Thirty-eighth-st.
Lake-av., 110 feet to lake, near Fortieth-st.
Several lots on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-first and Forty-fifth-sts.
Oak-av., several choice lots; same on Bryant, Stanton, and Vernon-avs.
Several lots on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; $85 per foot.
25 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $120 per foot.
50, 100, or 150 feet, South Park-av., south of Thirty-first-st.; $200 per foot.
165x164, South Park-av., corner; rare chance for builders; $100 per foot.
50x330, Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., east front; $150 per foot.
Several lots on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-first-st.; $100 to $120 per foot.
Large list of lots and tracts on all avenues south; also at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—MYRICK'S SECOND ADdition choice residence property, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts.
As sole agents for this property we offer:
20 lots on Lake Park-av.,
30 lots on Groveland Park-av.,
20 lots on Cottage Grove-av.,
87x186 on Thirty-first-st., with good dwelling,
4 cottages on Cottage Grove-av.
Large and valuable improvements have been put on this addition during the last two years, making it a very choice neighborhood, and we are still selling lots at only a moderate advance on former prices.
Also in same locality
8 stone front dwellings, 10 rooms each in tip-top order for $7,500 to $8,000; all nearly new.
This property has easy communication by Illinois Central Road and street-cars. Builders are requested to inspect it. Also 65 feet on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st., $75.
GEO. R. CLARKE & CO.,
161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.
New 2-story and basement brick house, two blocks from main entrance to Lincoln Park, possession this month; $5,000, one-third cash, balance on long time at 8 per cent.
Also 10-room brick house, barn, and lot, 33x125, near Lincoln Park; possession at once; $6,250.
Also 12-room brick house on Huron-st., near State, in flats; lot 25x100; corner of alley and alley in rear; $10,000.
Fine residence, Pine-st., near the Water-Works, $15,000.
Large residence corner La Salle and Oak-sts., $15,000.
Brown stone front, Dearborn-av., $12,000.
Brown stone front, Dearborn-av., $10,000.
3 marble fronts fronting Lincoln Park, $8,000 to $9,500 each.
We have large business blocks that will do to investigate.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Some fine residences on Park-av., Washington-st., Warren-av., Monroe and Adams-sts.
Cottage on Park-av., $3,000; good order; $2,500.
Cottage on Fulton-st., near Union Park, with corner lot, for $3,200.
Flats on Throop-av.; stands alone; rents $65; fine condition; $5,000.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick; rents $30; $3,000.
Lots on all the streets on West Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
GRANNIS-BOULEVARD—72x304 feet, near Thirty-seventh-st., running east to Vernon-av.
VERNON-AV.—99x194 feet northwest corner Thirty-third-st., east and south front.
FOREST-AV.—82x115 feet corner Thirty-third-st. and 18x181 corner Thirty-fifth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—80 feet, near Fifteenth-st., east front.

FOR SALE—$100 PER FOOT—IF YOU are looking for property where you can double your money in eighteen months, go this 142x131 on Van Buren-st., between Loomis and Laflin. It is only offered for ten days longer at $100 per foot. You will see property on this street 50 per cent higher next spring. The Board of Trade will make real estate on Van Buren-st., and now is your chance to get bargains. Will sell 75 feet or all half or all cash. Only ten days more to get this lot at $100. It is now worth $125 per foot, and increasing right along.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3724 INDIANA-AV., NEW two-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor, and brick barn, and lot 25x125. $13,000; immediate possession. Apply at my office.
J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500, FINE MODERN 10-room stone-front dwelling and lot, in half block of depot at Thirty-first-st.; east front on Lake Park-av.; this is a splendid bargain. In best-class neighborhood, rents now to first-class tenants for $50 per month. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
DOCK PROPERTY.
One of the best docks in the lumber district. Has ample railroad track.
The best large piece of dock and manufacturing property on North Branch for sale.
Centrally located small docks.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—State-st., north of Twelfth, east front, lot 25x110, with 3-story stone front; has two tenants for $2,600; $25,000.
State-st., near Van Buren, east front, lot 25x100, with 3-story stone front, $40,000.
State-st., near Twenty-ninth, 2-story brick—store below, dwelling above; lot 24x130; $8,500.
Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av., 3-story brick; lot 20 feet front; $21,000.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
50 feet south front on Fullerton-av., near Lincoln, 25 feet south front on Webster-av., near Seminary, 25 feet west front on Jay-st., near Webster-av.,
25 feet east front on Halsted-st. near Centre.
Any of the above pieces may be had below their value.
WOODMANSEE & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, Manufacturing property.
I have manufacturing property, improved and vacant, in all parts of the city.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS,
99 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Wholesale store, central corner, 80x150.
Building lines, four stories; the best manufacturing corner in the city.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., WEST of Ashland-av., Gothic (frame house) brick basement; lot 30x128 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—525 West Adams-st., south front; lot 50x185; house and barn in thorough repair. Apply at 126 Lake-st. Can give immediate possession.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE residences between centre-st. and Fullerton-av., east of Halsted, at prices varying from $4,000 to $8,000. Apply to W. J. DAVIS, 136 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 1824 Indiana-av., 14 rooms; everything first-class and convenient; now vacant and in perfect order; will be sold cheap, on easy payments, and at low interest. by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER, and best bargain, on Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 132x181 feet. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL LEASE OF THE northwest corner of Harrison and Clark-sts., having a frontage of 150 feet on Clark by 190 feet on Harrison-st., improved, and rent to good tenant; this is one of the most desirable sites for a building in the near future on the South Side. Room 19 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., CORner, 42x130 feet, at $110 per foot. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE and lot, east front, on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., cheap and easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK RESIdence on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., cheap and easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.
BUSINESS CHANCES.
MADISON-ST.—Some great bargains.
ANDREWS & BURBANK, No. 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE—
One of the finest residences, with six beautiful acres of ground covered with fruit and ornamental trees, only one block from the depot; will be sold at a bargain. If desired it will be divided and sold in three parts. Nothing handsomer between Chicago and Milwaukee.
I will also sell in Glencoe a good house of 10 rooms, besides 2 pantries, china-closet, bath-room, an abundance of closets, a good cellar under the whole house, which is heated by a furnace; cistern and soft water, a new barn, etc., etc.; this is a good comfortable home, occupying a lot 132x330 feet, which has a plenty of room for additional house, and I think this property will be sold for $4,000 cash; it is richly worth $5,000; possession can be given within 30 days, or the present occupant will remain in it till the first of May at $30 per month; any one desiring a good home in the most beautiful village on the lake shore where there is choice society, a good school, church, etc., will do well to examine this property.
Beautiful building lots and in all directions from the depot at one-fifth of the price of Evanston lots.
Railroad fare to Chicago only 65 cents more a month. A free ride to see any property.
I advertise whether you buy or not.
C. E. BROWNE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—AT A bargain—The residence of H. W. Hinsdale, on the Corner of Asbury-av. and Church-st., being on the ridge three blocks from the depot. This a new house of 10 rooms, built the last season. It is a well-built affair, has all the modern conveniences, and is complete in all its arrangements, and occupies a beautiful lot 94 feet by 150 feet. This property will be offered for a few days for $9,500; these are first-class property in Evanston, if the party wishes, he can leave the house on the lot adjoining, which also belongs to the Hinsdale property. The price and the only price for the whole corner, two houses and 94 feet, is $14,000; one-half cash, and balance in three and five years at 6 per cent. This property is worth $16,000, and is only offered at this low price as the owner has a chance on its high tide of prosperity, for the reason that the owner has changed his business, which takes him to a distant part of the country. The occupant of the smallest house will keep it till next May at $40 per month. The furniture in the large house will be sold with the premises if desired. Call at my office, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25, or H. W. HINSDALE, 24 and 26 Wabash-av., or on the premises.
CHARLES E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE — SOUTH CHICAGO — 500 lots in Taylor's additions. These are high grove lots, near lake shore and situated in the centre of this manufacturing city. Terms easy; title perfect. There is no such opportunity for investment in this country.
D. S. TAYLOR, Room 15, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, all modern improvements; $250 cash, and payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying your hard-earned money to landlords for rent.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIVE ACRE blocks just north of South Chicago, at a bargain. Also lots on Washington, Cottage Grove, and Greenwood-avs., north of Forty-fifth-st.
20 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Bowen, cheap.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the last lot on the lake is $2 per foot. $25 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you loan and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 5-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,650; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots sold every day at my office, 142 La Salle-st., 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRE TRACTS near depot in Glencoe; cheap lots at $125 each, on easy terms; lots 200 feet deep, at $30 per foot; good sidewalks and streets, and fine shade trees; one of the most attractive sites for a fine home near the lake for $1,350; a fine 5-story house, and lot 150x172 feet, for $7,500. CHAS. N. HALE, 148 Randolph.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES AT SOUTH Chicago, $1,000 per acre; good property for an investment. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable location on the line, at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6540 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LOTS—TO SECURE A good home in a healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the most attractive property, and has the best railroad facilities of any in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or at No. 6540 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—18 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,400, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. E. L. CANFIELD,
Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK ON long time, several houses with fine grounds convenient to stations, good schools, etc. Also houses built to suit. The highest and within twelve miles of the city, or we will not charge a cent for it.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., agents for Columbian Land and Building Co.

FOR SALE — IN HYDE PARK—72½ acres lying between South Park and Illinois Central Grove-avs. Come soon and you can get it cheap.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — THE WELL-KNOWN Cold Spring Orchard, in the town of South Haven, Mich., known as the Cold Spring Orchard. There is on the place about 1,500 peach trees, in bearing, of the best varieties; over 1,000 grape vines, mostly Delaware, Concord, and Salem, in bearing; 100 quinces, and some other fruit trees. There are two fish-ponds well stocked with fish, and a good boat. Good house, barn, and greenhouses. The owner would wish any parties desiring to purchase a nice and paying place to visit South Haven and inspect. The crop of peaches this season will be over 6,000 baskets. For price and terms inquire of GEO. HANNAHS, South Haven, Mich.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 100 acres, brick improvements, 27 miles from Chicago on Du Page River, high land, and everything very desirable. Call at our office and examine photographs of same, also specimens of products of farm and orchard. Can be purchased at a very low figure
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
70 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED 60-acre farm, with good house, barn, and orchard, on Peterson-av., 2 miles from Rose Hill depot; free travel to and to Chicago. If desired, will be sold in 10-acre lots, cheap and on easy terms.
Apply to owner on the farm.
JOHN BALKOW.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES SOLID BODY in Douglass County, Missouri; will make the best stock farm in the West; U. S. title; $2 per acre. WM. V. KAY, 151 Monroe-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS IN blocks of 1,000,000 acres or less at $1 to $1.50 per acre. WM. V. KAY, 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, near St. Joseph, Mich.; house, barn, and orchard; all fine land. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR SALE —We will give our personal attention to any property showing a fair margin and let it sell actively with us and guarantee a quick sale. No sale no charge. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—BY E. L. CANfield: Lot 50 feet or more on or near Ashland-av., and between Madison-st and Van Buren-sts. Small house near corner Lake-st. and California-av.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT on La Salle-av., north of Division-st., for cash. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, THE sale of acre, business, manufacturing, residence, and suburban property. also vacant lots. Send legal descriptions, prices, terms, etc. KISKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 3.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 565 and 567 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568.—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison, near Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSEN & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — HOUSE — TO BE REmoved from 2019 Prairie-av.; contains 10 rooms, all in fine order. for $1,000; very cheap. Apply at 121 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. FANNIE NAYLOR nee Taylor (Atherton) send addressto D 28, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—I LEAVE FOR OMAHA tomorrow at half-past 9 o'clock.

PERSONAL—C. C. O.: 28: LETTER RECEIVED: any information will be thankfully received. W. at Tribune office.


## TO RENT—HOUSES.


SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSES FURNISHED AND unfurnished in all parts of the city. B., 151 and 153 East Monroe-st., Room 37.

TO RENT-AN ELEGANT 2-STORY AND basement brick house at 2005 Stanton-av.; just built; all modern improvements; splendid location; immediate possession given; rent cheap. Inquire of E. E. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT — BRICK DWELLING ON Calumet-av., 12 rooms, in good order, with barn. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, No. 240 Bissell-st., near Garfield-av. By SCOTT & GAYS, No. 44 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.: 4 Grant-st., brick, 10 rooms, $40.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
446 West Van Buren-st., frame, 9 rooms, $45.
424 West Madison-st., second floor, 7 rooms, $25.
221 West Indiana-st., second floor, 8 rooms, $35.
256 West Jackson-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $50.
18 Aberdeen-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $20.
25 Oakley-av., brick house, 8 rooms, $35.
35 South Ann-st., frame, 10 rooms, with furniture for sale, $47.50.

TO RENT—605 WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-story brick, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, newly papered; price $40. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONLY TO THOSE WHO will pay for furniture, a desirable house of ten rooms, having all improvements; situated on best portion of West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. D 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—200 OGDEN-AV., 2-STORY brick, 8 rooms and bath; $21.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OCTAGON brick house, nearly new, on Forty-first-st., near boulevard; two blocks only from steam and cable cars; has all modern houses, stone-front, brick barn. No. 3211 Vernon-av., in good repair and low rent to May next. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGE in nice order; only $15 per month; within half a block of all suburban trains at Fifty-ninth-st. depot. ANDREWS & BURBANK, No. 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLAT, BATHroom, hot and cold water, first floor, No. 259 West Monroe-st., $25 per month. Call on M. J. RICH, 195 Fifth-av., Room 1, or at 1000 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT FLAT OF 3 large rooms, with closets and pantry, at 548 Loomis-st. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS AT 864 West Madison-st., on second floor. $32.50 per month. HENRY HERKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLAT; 15 minutes' ride by steam cars, half block from street-cars; $15 and $20. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED large and small rooms, single or en suite; also basement. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3704 INDIANA-AV.—HANDsomely furnished front alcove room, with bath, hot and cold water, with or without board; private family.

TO RENT—241 AND 243 STATE-ST., corner of Jackson, an elegantly-furnished suite of two large rooms fronting State-st. References required. Inquire at Room 13.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ONE front alcove and one back room, at 1732 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed suite and single rooms in Hooper Building, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., Flat 1.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished. 643 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ALCOVE FRONT ROOM furnished, for one or two gentlemen. 280 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS AT 38 Walnut-st., near Ashland-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2 NEATLY FURNISHED rooms in genteel family; hot and cold water; 10 minutes' ride by horse-cars; only gentlemen need apply. Address C 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO REAR ROOMS ON third floor of No. 132 North Clark-st. $15 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—NO. 217 NORTH STATE-ST., a large nicely furnished alcove room.

T

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Would be pleased to receive communications from millers with offers and samples. Mr. C. J. Helliwell, after an absence of seven years in Europe, is now in the Northwest for a short time, and would be glad to communicate personally, or by letter, with all parties desirous of increasing their foreign business.

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**PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.**
**What a Leading Brewer of the State Says.**
*Interview with John Walruff, of Kansas, in Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

"I understand our talented Governor has referred to me as an extensive brewer in his addresses last spring through Iowa. I can only say, in reply to your question as to how prohibition prohibits in our State, that it has as yet never prohibited in the least, but, upon the contrary, there is more drinking of intoxicants in Kansas today than there was ever before. Where, in our City of Lawrence, there were but ten saloons before the passage of the Prohibitory law, there are at the present time twenty-one; and this increase may be regarded as general over the entire State, according to population. Where before we had a strict Local Option law, today we have 'free whisky' everywhere; that is, you can get whisky in our State today where before it was not sold or given away in any form."

"Have you observed this to be a fact, Mr. Walruff?" asked the reporter.

"I am engaged in an almost continual travel through our State, and I see more drinking done now than ever before," was the blunt reply.

"But how about the thirty breweries in your State that have closed up since the passage of the Prohibitory law?" asked the reporter, who was bent on getting at the facts.

"It is true some thirty of the breweries of Kansas have closed," replied the gentleman, "but that was not because of the passage of the law, but because they were all small breweries, and only operated during winter months, and, as we didn't have any ice in our State last winter, they found it impossible to run in the summer, as they could not afford to send North for ice. All put together, the thirty breweries out of the thirty-nine manufactured as much beer as I did; and, in place of closing up my establishment, I have in the past year added to its capacity four times, and have just purchased in your neighboring State of Nebraska 10,000 bushels of barley, to be shipped at once to me in Kansas."

"But I understand you don't manufacture beer any more?" returned the prohibition reporter.

"No. I have quit the manufacture of beer, and gone to manufacturing a 'stomach-invigorator' at my chemical works in Lawrence, the sale of which has of late so far increased and is larger than ever before," replied the extensive brewer.

"But how do you get around the law as understood and supposed to be in force in Kansas?" asked the newsman.

"In my business," replied Mr. Walruff, "I am protected by decisions of the Supreme Court, which say plainly that a man must be prepared to swear that my stomach-invigorator intoxicated him, which he never can do; and the Governor, or State, or city authorities have not interfere with my business, and they will not. My establishment I value at $60,000, and no one or no law dare confiscate it, and it will not be done in a free country. No one has yet undertaken to interfere with me or my business, and I don't think they have any desire to."

**A Texas Steer at Large.**

An enraged Texas steer had it all his own way for about two hours in Philadelphia a morning or two ago. He charged on a man behind a tree-box, which he soon demolished. Down street he went, scattering pedestrians right and left, charging from one side of the street to the other in pursuit of people. He knocked down a young man, who received a severe scalp wound, and was trampled upon. A man advanced and fired two shots. The bullets missed, and the steer made a dash at the pistol-firer, who retired into a neighboring store. After scattering a number of ash-boxes and toppling over a barber-pole it caught and knocked down a young woman. Her shoulder was dislocated by the fall, and she was struck in the face by one of the animal's hoofs, leaving an ugly gash. Then he demolished a coal-box and killed a dog and drove the residents into spasms of terror. By this time he was followed by a crowd of men and boys at a safe distance, yelling and shouting. This increased the rage of the steer, who chased two men so hotly that they threw themselves through the door of a private house. He bolted into a crowd of people, scattering them right and left. One man in his haste to escape fell, and was trampled by the steer. A rash young man ran into the street directly in front of the steer and began waving his arms. A moment later he thought he had been struck by a pile-driver. The steer's head butted him in the stomach, one of its horns passing on each side of him. The man was knocked into the gutter, where, when the crowd came up, he was found bleeding and insensible. The beast was finally killed by two men armed with revolvers. The people in that vicinity believe in getting their beef in refrigerator cars from Chicago.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet Treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.


## BUSINESS.

**The Local Money Market More Active—Eastern Exchange Stronger.**

**Sterling Dull—Stocks Steadier, with a Firm Tone, but Closed Rather Tame.**

**Exchanges Last Week Boomed Up to Over 1,464 Millions of Dollars.**

**The Produce Markets Fairly Active and Irregular—Corn and Oats Stronger.**

**Wheat Firmer—Provisions Irregularly Weak, with a Selling Pressure on November Pork—Hogs Steady.**

### FINANCIAL.

The local money market was more active, chiefly on city account, and rates were firm at 7@8 per cent on time loans. Some applications from outside were made for rediscounts, but the movement of currency to the country was light. There was nothing to indicate an increase in our receipts of produce, the corn sections especially wanting money. The promise of grain for the near future is chiefly on oats and barley. There is no present promise of a material improvement in wheat.

Eastern exchange was firmer, with sales between banks at par to 25c premium for $1,000. The later sales were mostly at the latter figure.

The bank clearings of this city aggregated $11,000,000.

Sterling exchange was quiet and a shade firmer, at 481¼@488 posted rates, with actual at 481@485¾. Documentary quoted at 478¾@478¾. Continental bills were steady, as follows: Bankers' francs, 523⅛@519½; documentary bills, 529⅛@528¾; bankers' marks, 94⅞@95¼; documentary marks, 93¾@93¾. The movement was rather more active.

The New York market for stocks was steadier yesterday, with a firmer tone, but rather dull. Richmond & Danville grew about the only exception to firmness till near close, when the whole list sold off, but the later feeling was firm. Two leading operators were reported to be actively bulling stocks, having bought largely near the close of last week. There was a widespread impression that the raiding movement is about over for the present, but considerable nervousness was manifest in regard to some lines which resemble a Bank of England note chiefly in showing the watermark.

The latest reports of gossip in New York include the following: Gould has prepared for a sharp and decisive bull campaign by securing collateral loans for over $5,000,000. His friends bought Western Union largely on Saturday. The Black Hills extension of the Northwestern Railroad is to be pushed to Ogden, and direct connection will be made with the Central Pacific. An English syndicate has recently bought a big block of Wabash, also Union Pacific.

The export trade reports a large increase in shipments of cotton and produce last week over the previous one, also the receipt from Hamburg of $100,000 in gold, the first import of specie this fall. The east-bound business by the trunk lines also shows a substantial increase in volume over the previous week. It is reported that the Western Union Company is arranging an important amalgamation of all the telephone companies in the United States, and the consolidations recently perfected have already reduced their number 50 per cent. The Western Union has just bought a $300,000 patent long-range telephone which can be used through the Atlantic cable. A London house has made a bid for control of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road, with a view of placing its securities on the London Exchange.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices since July 15 on leading stocks:

| Stock. | High. | Low. | Stock. | High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pullman | 124⅞ | 118½ | Pac. Pacific | 109¾ | 103¾ |
| Western Union | 99⅝ | 88¾ | Northern Pac. | 54⅜ | 40¾ |
| C. B. & Q. | 141 | 132¾ | Northern Pac. pfd. | 108⅜ | 73⅜ |
| Rock Island | 140¾ | 126¾ | Kansas & Texas | 37⅝ | 26¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 138 | 128¼ | Del., Lack. & W. | 130¾ | 127⅜ |
| Mich. Cent. | 98 | 87¾ | Del. & Hudson | 124¾ | 118¾ |
| Min. & St. L. | 39¾ | 30¾ | New Jersey Cen. | 85¾ | 71¾ |
| Min. & St. L. pfd. | 70⅝ | 63⅝ | Ches. & O. 1st pf. | 51 | 31½ |
| Mich. Air Line | 104⅝ | 96 | Denver & R. G. | 104⅝ | 84 |
| Lake Shore | 117⅜ | 105⅜ | Peoria, D. & E. | 39¾ | 26 |
| Northwestern | 130 | 125 | Texas Pacific | 40¾ | 29⅜ |
| Northwest. pfd. | 175 | 142 | Missouri Pacific | 112⅝ | 99⅝ |
| St. Paul | 128¾ | 107 | Alton | 145¾ | 131¾ |
| St. Paul pfd. | 131¾ | 120 | Ohio & Miss. | 34¾ | 27¾ |
| Omaha | 55¾ | 37¾ | Ill. C. & S. W. | 97 | 85 |
| Omaha pfd. | 114¾ | 97⅝ | Chem. & Dan. | 122⅞ | 84 |
| Lake Erie & W. | 45 | 34 | Chic. & Atl. | 99 | 90 |
| Wabash | 39 | 26⅝ | St. P., M. & M. | 135 | 128 |
| Wabash pfd. | 63 | 49¾ | Central Pacific | 97¾ | 90 |
| Louisv. & Nash. | 76¾ | 64¾ | Oregon Trans. Co. | 39¾ | 33¾ |

The public debt of the United States, minus cash in the Treasury, was

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 31, 1865 | $2,756,000,000 |
| Oct. 1, 1881 | 1,641,120,225 |
| Decrease, over | $1,112,000,000 |

being at the rate of about $64,800,000 decrease per year. The recent rate of reduction is, however, much greater. During the last three months it was $44,394,236; at this rate which would extinguish the debt in nine years and six months from date, or a little before the close of 1891.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on local stocks in the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago National | 108 | N. Chicago City R'y | 180 |
| Commercial National | 300 | Union Iron & S. Co | 116 |
| Hide and Leather | 125 | Chicago City Ry | 130 |
| Hibernian Bank'g Co. | 100 | Chicago City 7s, 1898 | 106 |
| Home Sav. & Savings | 140 | Chicago City 7s, 1901 | 110 |
| International Bank | 97 | Chicago City 5-6s, 1892 | 100 |
| Merchants' National | 100 | Chicago City R'y 6s | 99¼ |
| Merchants' Loan & T. | 107½ | Cook County 7s, 1885 | 103 |
| Nat'l Bank of Illinois | 138 | Cook County 6s, 1893 | 103¾ |
| National Security Bank | 95 | Cook County 7s, 1895 | 110 |
| Union Trust Co | 300 | Calumet Iron & S. Co. | 74 |
| C. & E. I. R. R. | 85 | C. & E. I. R. R. pfd. | 120 |
| Cham. of Commerce | 80 | Inter-State In. Ex. | 45 |

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Chic City R'y 45s | 99¾ | 100 N P R R 1s, Nov. 49 |
| 200 | do | 99¾ | 100 N P R R 1st'd s Nov. 94 |
| 100 | N P R R 1s, Nov. | 49 | 100 N P R R 2s, Nov. 67¾ |
| 100 | W. S. L. & P. 2s | 82 | 100 N P R R 8s, Nov. 49 |
| 300 | do | 82 | |

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Governments were strong and advanced ⅛@⅜, the latter 4s coupon.

Railroad bonds were generally strong.

State securities were inactive. Share speculation opened strong; prices ½@1¾ higher than at Saturday's close, the latter Richmond & Danville. During early trade the market continued strong and prices recorded a further advance of ½@2¾, in which Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Illinois Central, Canada Southern, Denver & Rio Grande, and Union Pacific were most prominent, while Richmond & Danville, after declining 3, recovered 3, and New Jersey Central sold up 1⅝ after falling off 1⅛. The market after this became heavy, and about midday prices reacted ¼@2¼. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Canada Southern leading the decline, while Ohio & Mississippi advanced 1⅛ to 4¾, in the early part of the afternoon Louisville & Nashville led a recovery of ¼@1¾, in which Michigan Central, New Jersey Central, and Texas Pacific were also prominent. Subsequently the market became somewhat irregular but in the main weak, and when near the close sold down ¼@1⅛, Denver & Rio Grande, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New Jersey Central, and Allegheny Central being conspicuous in the decline, while Richmond & Danville dropped to 79 from 83¾, and Richmond & West Point to 35 from 42. In the final deals there was a general fractional recovery, and the market closed firm at an advance on the day of ¼@1⅛, the latter Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, Richmond & Danville and Richmond & West Point, however, were exceptions, the former closing 7¾ and the latter 6 per cent lower.

Money (6@7), closed at 6@5. Prime mercantile paper, 7@8.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at 480¾; sterling exchange, demand, 485.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday with amount of sales during the day:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| 35000 | B C R & N 1st | 109¾ | 1000 | N Y Elevated 1st | 117 | | |
| 5000 | C St P M & O con | 108 | 1000 | N Missouri 1st | 118 | | |
| 200 | Col Coal & Iron | 84 | 5000 | H & D deb | 95¾ | | |
| 3000 | C B & Q 4s O Div | 89¾ | 5000 | do | 95¾ | | |
| 1000 | E T & B S 6s | 95 | 17000 | do | 95¾ | | |
| 200 | Erie 1st m | 120¾ | 3000 | Penn coupon | 123¾ | | |
| 3000 | Erie 2d m | 100⅝ | 22000 | Tex Pac inc 1s | 61¾ | | |
| 3000 | Ft W & D 1st | 97¾ | 14000 | Tex Pac 1st R G | 81¾ | | |
| 12000 | do | 98 | 1000 | do | 81¾ | | |
| 1000 | L & W con m 6s | 80½ | 35000 | do | 81¾ | | |
| 42500 | L S coupon 2d | 125¾ | 5000 | do | 81¾ | | |
| 3000 | M S & N W 1st | 120 | 50000 | U S 4s registered | 119 | | |
| 5000 | Mutual Tel 6s | 77 | 19000 | U S 4½s regis'd | 112¾ | | |
| 1000 | N Y C & St L 1st | 104 | 5000 | W St L & P 1st | 87½ | | |
| 2000 | do | 104 | 1000 | Wabash gen m 6s | 84 | | |
| 2000 | N Y C con assen | 109¾ | 2000 | do | 84¼ | | |
| 1000 | N Y C & St L 1st | 103¾ | 2000 | do | 84¼ | | |
| 15000 | N Pac 1st coup | 113⅝ | 2000 | do | 84¼ | | |
| 5000 | do | 113⅝ | 1000 | Un Pacific 1st | 114¾ | | |
| 10000 | do | 113⅝ | | | | | |

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | A & Sus con | 124 | 5000 L E & W inc |
| 2000 | B R & P 1st | 110 | 3000 Mo Pacific 3d |
| 5000 | C & E Ill 1st | 110 | 500 Man Plat S M D |
| 5000 | Col coal 6s | 85 | 2000 Nor Pacific 1st |
| 1000 | C & O cy | 54¾ | 2000 N Y Con 1st con |
| 500 | do | 54⅞ | 3000 N Y C & St L 1st |
| 42000 | do | 55 | 3000 Ohio Cen inc |
| 2000 | do | 55 | 17 P 1st mort |
| 1000 | C St P M & O con | 1 8½ | 10000 U S 4s reg 1907 |
| 1000 | D & R G 1st con | 96 | 7000 Tex P 1st R G |
| 1000 | Den & R G 1st | 113¾ | 4000 do |
| 24000 | do | 113⅝ | 19000 do |
| 1000 | D & R G 1st con | 96 | 2000 do |
| 3000 | do | 97 | 4000 do |
| 1000 | Ft W & Den 1st | 97¾ | 2000 Wab gen mort 6s |

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5000 | C & O 1st ser B | 89¾ | 13000 N Pac 1st con |
| 6000 | do | 90 | 5 Sil R. dam Nor Dam deb |
| 1000 | C & O cy | 55¼ | 13000 do |
| 2000 | C Peg gold 1st | 113½ | 2000 do |
| 1000 | D & R G 1st con | 96¼ | 2000 So P of Mo 1st |
| 5000 | do | 96¾ | 2000 So P of Mo 1st |
| 1000 | D & R G 1st con | 96¾ | 14000 St L & I M 5s |
| 69000 | Ft W 3d mort | 42⅜ | 3000 St L K C & N 1st |
| 1000 | Ft W & Den 1st | 103 | 3000 St L K C & N Dep |
| 1000 | H & St Jo con | 104¾ | 1000 St Paul Inc 5s |
| 1000 | I D & S 1st | 105¾ | 18000 Tex P 1st Rio |
| 2000 | K Pac 1st con | 115 | 2000 do |
| 1000 | K Pac 1st con | 115 | 1000 do |
| 5000 | N Y C 1st coup | 109¾ | 5 Park Bank |
| 5000 | N Y C & St L 1st | 104 | 300 United States Ex |
| 3000 | N Y L E & W 2d con | 80 | 25 Wells Fargo Ex |
| 3000 | N Pacific 1st | 91 | 47 do |

STATE SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana consols | 95¾ | Tennessee 6s, new, ask | 50 |
| Missouri 6s | 100 | Virginia 6s | 35 |
| St. Joseph | 100 | Virginia 6s, consols | 37 |
| Tennessee 6s | 69¾ | Virginia 6s, def'd | 12 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5s, extended | 100¾ | 4s | 119¾ |
| 4½s | 115 | Pacific 6s of 1895 | 130 |

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific firsts | 114 | U.P. land grants, asked | 110 |
| Erie seconds | 105¾ | U.P. sink. funds, asked | 113 |
| Lehigh 6s | 104 | Tex. Pac. land grants | 62 |
| Union Pacific firsts | 119¾ | Tex. Pac. R. G. | 82¾ |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 130 | United States | 70 |
| American | 131 | Pacific | 130 |

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

| *First board.* | Sales. | Per t. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 501 | 85¾ | 90 | 86¾ | 90 |
| Wisconsin Cen | 250 | 35¾ | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Central Iowa | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Mass. Cen | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Maine Central | 10 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Ft. Scott & Gulf | 50 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| Mexican Central | 10 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Boston & Albany | 5 | 178 | 178 | 178 | 178 |
| Bonanza dev'opm't | 200 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Dakota | 100 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Franklin | 75 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Quincy | 35 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| *Second board.* | | | | | |
| Central Iowa | 100 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| Flint & P. M. | 200 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Wisconsin Central | 300 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| O. M. Bell Telephone | 25 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Mexican Central | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Pullman | 15 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| Crescent | 200 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Quincy | 100 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Bu & Mo, Neb 8s | 102 | 1000 Oregon S-L 6s |
| 12000 | Denver Rx 4s | 80¾ | 3.60 Mex Cen 7s |
| 250 | Con Val 6s | 64 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10000 | T D & B 6s | 67¼ | 1000 N Y & N E 6s |
| 1000 | AT & S F 7s 1st | 119¾ | 1000 Mex Cen 7s |

### COMMERCIAL.

**The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday.** Corn was active and stronger, with light receipts, oats dull but firmer, barley nearly nominal but weak, with large receipts, wheat firmer, and provisions very irregular. The storm of Sunday, followed by cooler weather yesterday morning, caused a general rise in prices early, under the receipt of more buying orders from outside. But there was a good deal of wheat delivered late on Saturday, and some early yesterday. Much of that had to be placed. Some pork holders had been waiting for an opportunity to sell on a rise, and they unloaded, which weakened some local holders of corn, one of whom threw about a million bushels on the market in the first half hour. As a consequence the early advance was mostly lost all round by about 10 o'clock. Corn reacted, with a much better demand when the inspection list was posted, and continued strong, while pork products again turned down after a reaction on the call.

Provisions were active and very irregular, though the local hog market was called steady and Liverpool reported no material change in quotations. The principal movement was in November pork, which was supposed to be raided by local talent anxious to open the winter packing season on the basis of lower prices. It sold up 10c early and then declined 40c. On the morning call a leading capitalist thought it had gone low enough, and bought in. A reaction of 40c followed, and the market closed on Change 25¢ lower than on Saturday, at $21.17½ bid. Other futures advanced 50@10c, then declined 20@25c, and reacted, deliveries this year closing firm and on next year easy. Lard was dull for this month. November and January sold up 7½c, declined 15c, with some hammering, and closed 2½@5c lower than on Saturday. The outside orders seemed to be mostly to sell both pork and lard. Meats were very quiet, but relatively strong. November ribs advancing 10¼c, with very few offerings. There was scarcely anything doing in meats after the early call, and the shipping demand was noted as quiet.

**Flour was more quiet than usual.** There were some export orders on the market, but little was done in that direction, and the trading was chiefly local. The market was firm. Other millstuffs were dull, with a moderate supply.

**Wheat was rather more active, and averaged firmer.** London reported a decline of 3d per quarter, but New York was called stronger. Our receipts were somewhat larger, but really light for Monday, and corn was stronger, which tended to advance wheat. The market improved ½c for this month and the year, and ¾c on November, all closing firm. The shipping demand was irregular. Car-lots of No. 2 spring improved with regular, while red fell off about 1c, not being so much wanted. Shippers took No. 3 rather freely at an advance of 1c on winter and ½@¾c on spring. Private advices from Europe intimate that buyers there scarcely expect a much lower level of prices here for the present, as they note that our farmers are not disposed to deliver freely at current figures.

**Corn was active and strong, though irregular.** The market on futures advanced ⅝@¾c early, as a result of the storm, followed by colder weather, while Liverpool reported a firmer tone. But some large holders unloaded a big pile, and this broke prices back ⅛@⅜c. The daily posting, about 11 o'clock, showed small receipts, and a better speculative demand followed, while shippers put in an active inquiry a little later, and bid up No. 2 to 2¼c above the latest prices of Saturday. It closed on Change at 63¾c, with rejected at 62½c asked. The advance ranged 2¼c on October, 1¾c on November, and ⅝@¾c on the longer futures; the nearer deliveries being the strongest on the fear that the supply of old corn will run short before the new is available. The demand was not, however, persistent enough to maintain top prices to the close; they fell off ⅛@⅜c towards 1 o'clock. This difference was recovered on the afternoon call, and the curbstone feeling was an easy one. There were all sorts of rumors about a big syndicate in corn, but it seems probable that no one is really loading up except for a scalp. At the same time the feeling is growing that corn is growing really scarce, though a great deal more has come out from first hands recently than was thought possible two months ago.

**Oats were inactive and easy at the opening,** but soon afterward strengthened in sympathy with the upward movement in corn, prices advancing ½@¾c over the close of Saturday. Seller May was particularly strong, some large blocks being bought about noon. Otherwise the trading was fairly distributed among the futures, with a light business done in cash lots. Spot No. 2 advanced ¾c, closing at 31¾c. November gained ½c, selling up to 32¾c, and closing with sellers at 32¾c. No. 2 white and rejected nominal. Samples were active and ranged higher.

**Rye was active and steady.** No. 2 spot selling at 58c. Seller the month was quotable at the same figure. November was offered at 60c, with 59½c bid, and for seller the year 57½c was bid.

Samples were in fair demand for the better grades, others being uncalled for.

**Barley was nominally weaker,** though no sales of store-lots were made at lower prices. Prices on the better grades of samples were shaded somewhat as a result of the heavy receipts (174 cars). No. 2 was nominally quotable at 82c, with November at the same figure. No. 3 spot sold at 55c, seller the month and October being quotable at 55½@56c.

Jobbers of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery goods report continued activity, with prices averaging steady. Groceries were in good request, and most lines were steadily held. Sugars and teas were easy. Dried and canned fruits remain quiet. Dairy products were fairly active and generally firmer. Prices of oils were firm. Barging, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before. In green fruits the receipts of peaches showed a decided falling off, being less than 5,000 baskets. Prices were consequently higher. Other fruits ruled about the same as on Saturday. Hides are slow and steady, with receipts coming forward liberally. Eggs were steady at 22@23c per dozen. Hops continue firm at the high prices ruling for the last two months. Metals and tinners' ware are active, with a prospect that nails will be in fair supply by the last of the week and prices will be lower. Potatoes coming forward fairly, and prices remaining steady. Seeds were firm at $1.65 cash for prime timothy and $1.68 paid for November. Flaxseed advanced 1@1½c, selling at $1.17½@1.18 on the track, the latter bid at the close. Hay was in fair demand and steady.

A membership in the Board of Trade sold last week at $3,400. Some enthusiastic individuals say they (memberships) are worth $6,000 since the vote of Saturday.

Some reports from the southern half of Illinois indicate a yield of 28@30 bu of corn to the acre where 40@45 has been expected.

The report yesterday that there are only 66,000 bu of corn in store in New York was a mistake; the figures are 666,271.

It was remarked yesterday that the weakest point in corn is the fact that St. Louis keeps 5@6c below us. That market has been bearish on corn all through the season.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figure bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

| | Closed Saturday. | Range yesterday. | Closed yesterday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | $20.00 | $20.30@21.25 | $20.30 |
| October | 20.00 | 20.30@21.25 | 20.30 |
| November | 21.30 | 20.85@21.30 | 21.17½ |
| Year | 19.25 | 19.15@19.35 | 19.27½ |
| January | 19.25 | 19.15@19.35 | 19.27½ |
| February | 19.22½ | 19.05@19.30 | 19.17½ |
| March | 19.22½ | 19.05@19.30 | 19.30 |

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 12.95 | @12.95 | 12.75 |
| October | 12.90 | 12.80@12.95 | 12.75 |
| November | 12.70¼ | 12.55@12.82½ | 12.55 |
| Year | 11.50 | 11.40@11.50 | 11.50 |
| January | 11.42½ | 11.30@11.50 | 11.32½ |
| February | 11.42½ | 11.30@11.45 | 11.32½ |
| March | 11.45 | 11.32½@11.45 | 11.32½ |
| May | 11.47½ | 11.40@11.55 | 11.42½ |

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short ribs, loose | 11.25 | 11.25@11.35 | 11.25 |
| Do October | 14.25 | 13.95@13.95 | 13.75 |
| Do November | 11.60 | 11.65@11.72½ | 11.70 |
| No year | 9.30 | | 9.30 |
| Do January | 9.80 | @ 9.85 | 9.85 |
| Do February | | @ 9.90 | |
| Do March | 9.90 | @ 9.95 | |

WHEAT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 red, spot | 93 | 93 @93¾ | 93¾ |
| No. 3 winter | 90 | @ 90 | 90 |
| Rejected winter | 88 | @ 89 | 88 |
| No. 2 spring | 93¾ | 93¾@ 94 | 93¾ |
| No. 3 spring | 90 | 90 @ 90 | 90 |
| Regular, October | 93¾ | 93¾@ 94 | 93¾ |
| Regular, November | 93¾ | 93¾@ 94 | 93¾ |
| Regular, December | 95¾ | 95¾@ 96 | 95¾ |
| Regular, year | 93¾ | 93¾@ 94 | 93¾ |
| Regular, May | 1.00 | 1.00@1.01 | 1.00 |

CORN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 red, spot | 63¾ | @63¾ | 63¾ |
| High mixed | 63¾ | @63¾ | 63¾ |
| Rejected | 61 | @61 | 61 |
| October | 63¾ | @64 | 63¾ |
| November | 62¾ | @64 | 64¾ |
| Regular, December | 56¾ | @57 | 57 |
| January | 54¾ | 54¾@ 55 | 55 |
| May | 54¾ | 54¾@ 54¾ | 54¾ |

OATS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 white | 35¾ | @ | 35 |
| No. 2 mixed | 32¾ | 32¾@ 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Rejected | 31 | @ 32 | 32 |
| October | 32¾ | @ 32¾ | 32¾ |
| November | 32 | 32¾@ 32¾ | 32¾ |
| May | 34¾ | 34¾@ 34¾ | 34¾ |

RYE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 spot | 58 | @58 | 58 |
| Rejected | 56 | @56 | 56 |
| October | 58 | @ | 58 |
| November | 59¾ | @ | 59¾ |
| Year | 57¾ | 58 @58¾ | 58 |

BARLEY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2, spot | 82 | @ | 82 |
| No. 3, spot | 55 | @ | 55 |
| No. 4, November | 57 | @ | 56 |
| No. 2, spot | | @ | 80 |

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salted shoulders, loose (none here) | 10.25 |
| Long clears, loose | 13.75 |
| Short clears, loose | 14.75 |
| Longs and shorts, do | 14.00 |
| Green hams (1886 lbs) | 12.00 @13.00 |
| Sweet pickled Dec hams | 14.00 |
| Sweet pickled hams (do) | 13.75 @14.00 |
| Bacon, shoulders | 11.00 @11.25 |
| Bacon, short ribs | 13.00 @13.25 |
| Bacon, short clears | 15.75 @16.00 |
| Bacon, hams | 15.50 @16.00 |
| Mess beef | 13.00 @13.50 |
| Beef hams | 16.75 @17.00 |
| Winter wheat flour, choice | 5.25 @ 5.75 |
| Winter wheat flour, good | 4.50 @ 5.00 |
| Winter wheat flour, supers | 3.50 @ 4.00 |
| Spring wheat flour, choice | 5.00 @ 5.75 |
| Minnesota patents | 6.00 @ 7.25 |
| Rye flour | 3.62½@ 3.87½ |

**Lake freights were fairly active and steady at** 2¾c on corn and 2½c on wheat to Buffalo, though one vessel was reported to have obtained 4c advance over these figures. The engagements up to the close of Change covered 206,000 bu corn and 17,000 bu wheat.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through to Liverpool, via Atlantic ports, was quoted steady at 34½d, with a fair inquiry.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 257,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 333,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 326,000.

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of wheat at the points named for last week and same time the two preceding years:

| | *Receipts.* bu. | *Shipments.* bu. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1,105,000 | 991,000 |
| Milwaukee | 195,000 | 43,000 |
| St. Louis | 330,000 | 27,000 |
| Toledo | 330,000 | 30,000 |
| Detroit | 302,000 | 300,000 |
| Philadelphia | 213,000 | 213,000 |
| Baltimore | 450,000 | 135,000 |
| New York | 1,500,000 | 1,344,000 |
| Total | 4,373,000 | 3,083,000 |
| Same week 1881 | 2,092,000 | 1,474,000 |
| Same week 1880 | 4,550,000 | 4,978,000 |

The following table exhibits the foreign exports from the four principal seaboard points for the past week, and since Jan. 1, 1882, as compared with corresponding periods last year:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1881. | 1882. | 1881. |
| Flour, bris | 12,647 | 22,261 | 21,083 | 15,519 |
| Wheat, bu | 90,631 | 55,108 | 147,406 | 38,184 |
| Corn, bu | 337,341 | 354,981 | 261,544 | 670,695 |
| Oats, bu | 86,505 | 84,348 | 46,332 | 60,604 |
| Barley, bu | 18,220 | 12,400 | 5,419 | 7,005 |
| Rye, bu | 10,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 24,000 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 362,010 | 223,025 | 61,401 | 114,815 |
| Provisions, lbs | 3,035,000 | 1,756,706 | 2,402,000 | 959,250 |
| Broom corn, lbs | 1,000 | 18,000 | 1,000 | 18,000 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 451,010 | 760,175 | 1,377,000 | 2,545,645 |
| Beef, tons | | | 94 | 92 |
| Pork, bris | 94 | 300 | 4,330 | 2,293 |
| Lard, lbs | 130,000 | 110,000 | 548,910 | 1,680,264 |
| Tallow, lbs | 197,355 | 12,500 | 121,430 | 30,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 365,815 | 265,361 | 198,643 | 172,170 |
| Live hogs, No | 7,671 | 11,771 | 3,375 | 3,000 |
| Cattle, No | 2,210 | 3,629 | 2,600 | 2,500 |
| Sheep, No | 300 | | 600 | |
| Hides, lbs | 227,000 | 223,794 | 237,672 | 344,752 |
| Highwines, bris | 56 | | | |
| Coal, lbs | 161,000 | 73,571 | 178,000 | 87,501 |
| Potatoes, bu | 8,161 | 12,000 | 776 | 12,500 |
| Coal, tons | 15,624 | 13,136 | 2,469 | 2,265 |
| Hay, tons | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 102 |
| Lumber, m ft | 11,167 | 4,077 | 4,426 | 3,100 |
| Shingles, m | 3,021 | 50 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Salt, bris | 4,771 | 1,050 | 4,579 | 4,558 |

**The following grain was inspected into store** in this city yesterday morning: 47 cars red wheat, 59 c

# MARINE NEWS.

## Only a Moderate Demand Yesterday for Vessels to Carry Grain.

## Room Taken for a Quarter of a Millions of Bushels of Corn.

### Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—News from Around the Lakes—Port List.

**Lake Freights.**

There was only a moderate demand yesterday on the part of shippers of grain for vessel-room, and with one exception everything chartered for Lake Erie was for corn to Buffalo. Rates were firm at 2¼ cents a bushel on corn and 2½ cents on wheat, with carriers pressing for 2⅜ cents on corn. While it was reported that one vessel succeeded in getting that figure, shippers were firm in their refusal to concede the advance. All the room taken for Buffalo was steam, and only one sailing vessel was charted during the day, and that a consort to a steamer. There are several large carriers now in port that will be on the market within a day or two, and unless the needs of shippers become more pressing than at present there is nothing to base a belief on that carriers will succeed in forcing an advance in carrying rates. Receipts of grain by rail continue very moderate, and the shipments by both rail and lake about equal the receipts, and so long as this continues to be the case there will not be any improvement in carrying rates. Grain shippers have the best of carriers, and the latter cannot help themselves. There are but two courses open to them: take what they can get or lay their vessels up. Some owners will probably do the latter, while others will hang on and continue to charter their vessels at shippers' figures. A little over thirty days now remain, however, before navigation closes, and then the question of rates as far as this season is concerned will be settled. Yesterday's engagements comprised the following vessels:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| *For Buffalo.* | |
| Steamship H. J. Jewett, corn | 75,000 |
| Steamship J. H. Farwell, corn | 52,000 |
| Propeller Chicago, corn | 40,000 |
| Propeller Chicago, wheat | 16,000 |
| Propeller Idaho, corn | 20,000 |
| *For Erie.* | |
| Schooner J. G. Masten, corn | 42,000 |
| *For Collingwood.* | |
| Propeller Oneida, corn | 27,000 |
| Total capacity | 272,000 |

There was a dull inquiry yesterday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, and owners had considerable trouble to secure engagements for their vessels. Vessel-men engaged in this trade are feeling very blue at the prospect before them, and unless there is a revival by the end of this week it is quite likely that many of them will strip and lay up their vessels. There was no reduction in rates, however, and it is not believed that shippers can secure carriers at less than the subjoined rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Grand Haven* | $1.50 @1.62½ |
| From Muskegon* | 1.50 @1.62½ |
| From White Lake | 1.62½ |
| From Pentwater | 1.75 |
| From Ludington | 1.75 |
| From Menominee | 2.00 |
| From Manistee | 1.87½ |
| From Alpena | 2.25 |
| From Bay City | 2.25 |
| From Cheboygan | 2.00 |
| From Black River | 2.00 |
| From Ashland | 3.00 @3.50 |
| From Ontonagon | 3.50 |

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was absolutely no demand for vessels to carry coarse freight, and only one charter was reported.

The inquiry for vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports is very good, and rates have advanced. There remains only a brief period for shippers to ship ore in this season, and consequently better rates may be looked for from this time forward. Rates are now quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Marquette to Lake Erie ports | $ 1.50 |
| From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports | 1.10@1.15 |
| From Escanaba to Chicago | 1.00 |
| From Marquette to Chicago | 1.20@1.30 |

There was considerable activity yesterday in coal freights at Buffalo, especially for Lake Michigan ports. There was a good demand for carriers, which was pretty fairly supplied. Rates to Lake Michigan ports continue to be quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Buffalo to Chicago | $ 70 |
| From Toledo to Chicago | 70 |
| From Cleveland to Chicago | 75 |
| From Erie to Chicago | 75 |
| From Oswego to Chicago | 1.25 |
| From Fairhaven to Chicago | 1.50 |
| From Sodus to Chicago | 1.25 |
| From Ashtabula to Chicago | 80 |
| From Buffalo to Milwaukee | 70 |
| From Toledo to Milwaukee | 70 |
| From Cleveland to Milwaukee | 75 |
| From Erie to Milwaukee | 75 |
| From Ashtabula to Milwaukee | 80 |
| From Buffalo to Racine | 90 |
| From Buffalo to Kenosha | 85 |
| From Buffalo to Green Bay | 92½ |

**Grain Shipments by Lake.**

The following table shows the amounts of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and flaxseed shipped by lake on the days named for the week ending Oct. 7, together with the totals for each day and the total for the week:

| | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Flaxs'd, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 225,974 | 159,758 | 4,200 | 16,000 | 41,000 |
| Tuesday | 168,112 | 137,423 | 14,834 | ........ | 31,900 |
| Wednesday | 157,005 | 164,196 | 100,000 | ........ | 118,000 |
| Thursday | ........ | 70,504 | 8,105 | ........ | ........ |
| Friday | 145,404 | 112,500 | 3,800 | ........ | 7,000 |
| Saturday | 94,578 | 77,403 | 10,000 | ........ | 41,000 |
| Totals | 789,085 | 721,786 | 136,967 | 16,000 | 238,900 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total of all kinds on Monday | 446,932 |
| Total of all kinds on Tuesday | 353,289 |
| Total of all kinds on Wednesday | 539,201 |
| Total of all kinds on Thursday | 78,602 |
| Total of all kinds on Friday | 266,704 |
| Total of all kinds on Saturday | 222,983 |
| Grand total for the week | 1,902,686 |

**Dock and Other Notes.**

The steambarge Kincardine, sunk at Windsor, has not yet been raised.

The Sailors' Union meets this evening at No. 99 West Randolph street.

There were received at this port yesterday 2,480 tons of iron-ore from Escanaba.

The steamship Onoko arrived from Cleveland yesterday with a cargo of 2,700 tons of soft coal.

The schooner J. Bigler was chartered yesterday to take iron-ore from Escanaba to Ashtabula.

The schooner Guido arrived yesterday with 650,000 feet of lumber from Ashland, Lake Superior.

The passenger propeller Idaho, of the Western Transportation Line, leaves for Buffalo this evening.

Yesterday was another very dull day for the tugmen, the arrivals and departures of vessels being few.

The steam-barge Geo. E. Burnham is in one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for bottom calking.

Workmen engaged in removing the Point Frederick shoal at Kingston found several propeller-wheel blades.

The propeller Oneida, Capt. Charles McInnes, of the New England Line, is the next passenger boat for Collingwood.

James S. Fox has sold the whole of the steambarge Robert G. Ingersoll to Hugh Kennedy and Nicholas Witzell, Jr., the consideration being $6,500 cash.

The schooner Reed Case was chartered yesterday to take a mixed cargo to a Lake Superior port and bring back lumber.

The prospects of the fall trade are so slim at Kingston that the Montreal Forwarding Company are preparing to lay up some of their barges.

The schooner Bessie Boalt goes to Portage Bay, at the foot of Lake Michigan, for a load of cedar ties for this port. She receives eight cents freight per tie.

At Alpena the steamer Metropolitan backed up against the revenue cutter George M. Bibb, and had considerable of her stern bulwarks smashed in. The Bibb was scratched up some.

The season of navigation is not supposed to close until the 15th of November, when the ordinary insurances expire. It is, however, near a termination; for some craft it is over, and they have gone into ordinary.

The steamship James Davidson had considerable difficulty up the South Branch yesterday, getting jammed in between the Alton & Chicago Railroad bridge and a barge that was unloading at a dock. After several hours' delay she was finally released.

The investigation into the disaster to the canal propeller Asia at Collingwood is concluded. No new facts were brought out other than have already been published. It is inferred from what transpired during the progress of the case that a sweeping condemnation will be made of all canal propellers.

A young sailor, while his vessel was loading at a Lake Superior port a short time ago, stole a

CLEARANCES.

The foregoing vessels, all light.

# MAYNE REID.

**American Reminiscences of the English Novelist.**

*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A late Washington dispatch announced that Capt. Mayne Reid, the English novelist, who was badly wounded in the Mexican War, was finally awarded a pension of $15 per month, and back pay to the amount of $2,340.

In his papers of identification is the following by Sergt. Jocob Hershorn of the then New York Volunteers:

"I was in the action of Cherubusco and in the charge made by the New York and South Carolina regiments, which drove the enemy from their shelter behind the road and the Hacienda of Los Portales. This was the last charge made upon the enemy on that day by our infantry. Previous to this movement we stood in the middle of an open meadow without making any advance and under a heavy fire of the enemy, from which many were falling. There were two regiments on the ground, or rather what was left of two regiments, for many had been killed and wounded. These regiments were the New York and South Carolina Volunteers. We did not know what to do, as no one appeared to give any orders. At this moment Lieut. Mayne Reid ran in front of the line and called out, 'Comrades, will you follow me?' The men shouted, 'We will!' and rushed forward with the charge. The enemy, when they saw us coming, ran from their shelter and down the road to the City of Mexico. Lieut. Reid was many paces in advance during the whole movement, and it is my belief that he caused this charge to be made and led as it is described."

It is now some thirty years since Mayne Reid, then a young fellow of 25 years, found himself in Cincinnati without money or friends. He was an Englishman by birth, and a year previously had landed in New Orleans, where he obtained a situation with Ludlow & Smith, managers of the American Theatre, in the capacity of a small utility man. He was with them in St. Louis, and when the theatre closed there he came to this city and applied to George Bennett, the old-time reporter, who was then managing the National Theater, for an engagement, which he got, but in a week afterward the theatre burst up, and poor Reid came out minus his salary. In the meantime Shires was organizing his Garden Theatre, which stood upon the site now occupied by the Burnet House, and Reid was engaged under the stage management of old Logan. The opening piece was "Charles II., or the Merry Monarch." Logan played *Capt. Copp*, Eliza Logan, *Mary Copp*; and Mayne Reid was cast for *Rochester*, and a poor stick he made of it, for he was about as bad an actor as ever essayed the stage for a profession. Well, bad luck followed him, and, after a couple of weeks of poor business, Shires closed, and Reid was again thrown upon the town. The theatre being thus closed against him, he sought refuge in journalism, and offered himself at almost any price to the conductors of the various newspapers, but he met with no encouragement, while in the meantime he was getting more deeply in debt. Subsequently he obtained a deadhead passage upon a boat to Pittsburg, and his friends helped him on his way. At Pittsburg he played a while with old Charley Porter, and succeeded in saving enough money to carry him to New York, where, after another series of hard-up experiences, he finally obtained a position on Porter's *Spirit of the Times*, which he held until the breaking out of the Mexican War.

For some time after its close he reoccupied his old position upon the paper, but finally he devoted his pen to sketching wild Western scenes, which he has embodied in a series of novels. P. T. Barnum, when in London, tried to have him dramatize them and sell him (Barnum) the exclusive right to play them in this country.

# HUMOR.

A man is known by the company he keeps away from.

Teacher—"And what comes after T?" Pupil—"You do, to see my sister Ann Maria."

"Give us a rest," was invented by Archimedes when he offered to move the world with his lever.

A South-End man calls his wife Crystal, because she is always on the watch.—*Boston Transcript.*

If tramps only knew enough to go in gangs they would be called gypsies and be thought romantic.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Hold up your hands," yelled the Western outlaw, as he boarded a palace-car and showed his pistols. "Are you a road agent?" asked a


# HEALTH IS WEALTH!

## Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

# RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

## A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

## FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

# RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

## OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

# MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

# RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

*Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.*

# FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

## CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

## THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

*Fifty Cents Per Bottle.*

# Radway's Regulating Pills,

*Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.*

## A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

*Price, 25 Cents Per Box.*

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

*"False and True."*
*"Radway on Irritable Urethra."*
*"Radway on Scrofula."*

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

*READ "FALSE AND TRUE."*

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

## The Struggle for the Overthrow of Cameronism,

## And for Reform in the Republican Organization.

## The Independent Vote Likely to Go Above 100,000,

### And Bossism Doomed Unless Democrats Can Be Purchased at Wholesale.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—We are drawing near the end of a campaign the result of which must have a powerful influence upon Pennsylvania's future political standing; but no one can say with certainty yet what that result will be. The facts in the case are not creditable to the second State in the Union; but the truth is, that the purchasing power in Democratic votes of Don Cameron's assessment-fund is now the only uncertain element in the fight, and the only Regular argument which the Independents cannot successfully combat. "There are 70,000 Democratic votes for sale in this State, and WE'VE GOT THE MONEY TO BUY THEM, TOO," exultingly exclaimed a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, the other day—a man who is on terms of singular intimacy with Gen. Beaver, and who, it is said, will be the biographer of Simon Cameron when that old corruptionist seeks another world. And that at present is the only cause of anxiety among the men who are battling so bravely for the redemption of the Republican party in this State. At every other point they have met the Stalwart forces face to face, and have routed them horse and foot. No Stalwart speaker dares to discuss State issues now; but pathetic appeals are made to stand by the old party, and not let those awful Democrats get into power, for then it would be impossible to ever get them out again. Vigorous efforts are also being made to whip back into the traces all those who seem to be wavering, and the pettiest National officer in the State is bled unmercifully to secure funds to carry on a campaign of corruption.

But will it all be successful? Will Don Cameron and his wily and unscrupulous Chairman of the State Committee, Tom Cooper, be able to buy up the thousands of votes they will need on election-day? The Democratic leaders, who are very touchy upon this assumed venality of a large portion of their party,

INDIGNANTLY SAY, "NO."

"This is not the first hotly-contested campaign that Pennsylvania has been through; and the Republican party, even when united, has been driven to the last resorts that political ingenuity could suggest, but could never accomplish such a wholesale purchase of votes. In 1875, when Gov. Hartranft was reelected, and in 1880, when it was hoped that Gen. Hancock's popularity as a Pennsylvanian would enable him to bring the State into the Democratic Presidential column, the Republicans left nothing undone that looked to success; but still their majorities were small. How, then," say the Democratic chieftains, "can they accomplish this year what they have never succeeded in doing before; and that, too, at a time when the prospect of victory and its rewards is likely to cause every Democrat to stand by the party colors; and when, at the very least figure, fully 50,000 such conscript votes will be needed to make up for the Independent defection, and then will only pull Beaver through by the skin of his teeth?" The political morality of Pennsylvania in 1882, it may be well to remember, is not what it was in the days when the genial Bob Mackey and Bill Kemble disgraced the Republican party at Harrisburg. The spirit of reform not only permeates Philadelphia, but has spread throughout the State, and sharp eyes are on the watch everywhere to see that no voter prostitutes his right of suffrage by its sale. Punishment is sure to follow; and, even where there is an inclination, the way may be wanting."

SUCH ARE THE DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS; and, with this sublime belief in the incorruptibility of the riffraff of their party, they are lying back, calm in the assurance that the fruits for which they have longed for twenty-five years are at last about to drop into their expectant hands. Many an old Bourbon, who still regards James Buchanan as the ideal statesman, and who has lived only in expectation of such an event, will then be ready to say, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation."

Meanwhile the fight between the Independents and Regulars daily grows hotter. Both parties have a number of speakers in the field; but the lack of good speaking ability among the Stalwarts is really pitiable. Gen. Beaver, the head of the ticket, is a fair speaker when there is nothing to make him lose his head, but is constantly saying malapropos things. A good instance of this was to be seen last Saturday, when he was to have addressed a large meeting here, at which Gen. Kelley was to open the campaign in this city. It is very significant, by the way, as showing the reluctance of many Republicans whom self-interest alone binds to the Stalwart side to take any part in the struggle, that Judge Kelley during his entire speech said nothing in favor of Beaver, but confined himself solely to a discussion of the tariff and his favorite pig-iron. In the afternoon of the day when the meeting was held Gen. Beaver dictated to a Stalwart journalist a speech remarkable only for its wishy-washiness, which was "slipped" to the different papers as the remarks the General would make in the evening. Instead of making these remarks, however, Beaver—who in the presence of the great crowd, had quite forgotten all his fine talk about closing up the ranks, presenting a solid front to the enemy, and other metaphors taken from the battle-field—launched out into

A RAMBLING AND INCOHERENT SPEECH upon nothing in particular, occasionally working in such sentences from his printed remarks as he could call to mind, and producing a most unfavorable effect upon the audience. The meeting was brought to a sudden close, and Beaver stock is quoted even lower than before.

Of the other candidates upon the Regular ticket, Davis and Greer are poor speakers, and their forensic attempts are mostly confined to petty village localities too densely ignorant to contain any Independents. Brosius, the candidate for Congressman-at-Large, is a man of a higher stamp, who always acted with the anti-Cameron wing of the party until he was seduced from it by the promise of being sent to Washington, and his speeches in behalf of Cameron's ticket are heavy and ineffective. There are no other Pennsylvania Stalwarts of prominence who are taking any active part in speaking, though I see that Attorney-General Brewster is announced to address a meeting here in Philadelphia tomorrow night. Brewster has never been an active participator in party politics, and can hardly be expected to change his ways now. He will probably damn Beaver with faint praise.

Chairman Cooper keeps on unblushingly declaring that distinguished speakers will come to address us on the true merits of the fight now going on, but they have so far distinguished themselves by keeping away, and it would be well for all politicians who may be aspiring to be candidates before the whole country some day to

KEEP OUT OF THE PRESENT RUMPUS.

No Republican who helps to fasten on their necks the yoke of Cameronism (for that is what the election of Beaver means) will ever be forgiven by the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania. Robert Lincoln, of your State, was announced as one of those who were coming here for that purpose, but in a later list his name was withdrawn. Logan is also mentioned as a speaker; and perhaps it would be a good thing for the Independents if he should come. The more 30S-men who are brought into the State the bigger the anti-Cameron vote will be. Senator Allison and Congressman Kasson of Iowa, Senators Blaine and Frye of Maine, Stewart L. Woodford of New York, and a few others are now all that are left of a formidable host that were invited here on behalf of the Regulars; and even their scanty ranks will be woefully thinned if expectation prove true.

Now for the Independents: It is safe to say that no party or faction of equal size ever contained so many eloquent and forcible speakers. John Stewart, who has splendidly justified his selection as leader, is singularly gifted with the graces of oratory, and speaks with a clearness and impressiveness that at once carry conviction. Nearly every night finds him upon the stump; and the enthusiastic receptions with which he has met have been a surprise to the Independents themselves. Every shaft aimed at him by the Stalwarts has fallen harmless. Beaver has never dared to accept his challenge to a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign; and Don Cameron has equally failed to bring forth the slightest proof of his charge that Senator Stewart had solicited his aid to secure the Mexican mission, and failing in this had turned against the party. Stewart is still a comparatively young man—but little over 40—with a spare, sinewy frame, erect in stature, and with worn, strongly-defined features that show the thinker and student. He is one of the men destined to

PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART

in the politics of the near future. His associates on the ticket—except George Junkin, candidate for Judge—are all veterans of the late War, in which Senator Stewart himself saw some service. In fact, the number of old soldiers on the two Republican tickets is most surprising, all the candidates—except those for Judge—having answered to their country's call, and most of them having gone when scarcely more than of age. Merrick and Duff, on the Independent, and Beaver, on the Stalwart ticket, are all one-legged men—Beaver being quite helpless without his crutches. McMichael and Brosius, the rival candidates for Congress, were both gallant soldiers, serving throughout the entire War, in which the former gained the title of Colonel. It is characteristic of their party that not a single one of the Democratic candidates was within many miles of any danger when their services were needed.

Besides the Independent candidates, who are all excellent speakers, that party has the aid of Charles S. Wolfe, the fearless young creator of the party, who nominated himself for State Treasurer last year and secured 50,000 votes, and who will be heard in eloquent denunciation of the "bosses" in every important city and town in the State; United States Senator Mitchell, who can both write and speak a thousand times more effectively than his colleague, and who is to go upon the stump immediately after his return from a Western trip; Gen. Koontz, an ex-Congressman, and one of the ablest speakers in the State; Dr. Doane, of Williamsport, one of the leading figures in the Independent State Convention and a most magnetic speaker; Hampton L. Carson, a rising young lawyer of Philadelphia, and many others from the interior parts of the State. But the heaviest blows struck against Cameron and the "bosses" are by sturdy old Tom Marshall, of Pittsburg, whom the Regulars made their first nominee for Congressman-at-Large, but who indignantly refused a nomination made solely to bribe him into silence. He has now kicked entirely out of the Regular traces, and is making telling speeches for the cause of anti-Cameronism. Justly considered the

MOST ELOQUENT SPEAKER IN THE STATE,

his burning words of denunciation of "bossism" and machine-rule are winning thousands of votes to the side of true reform and independence. Ex-Attorney-General Lear, who was the Chairman of the Regular State Convention, and who, next to Marshall, was the most prominent figure in it, has also come out strongly for Stewart, refusing to support the men nominated by the convention over which he himself presided. Nothing could more completely reveal the demoralization prevailing among the Regulars. Several of the delegates to that convention also have declared themselves for Stewart, while not a defection from the Independent forces has been known since it was inaugurated nearly six months ago.

No reasonable estimate of Stewart's vote now places it at less than 100,000, and it is much more likely to be nearer 150,000. The Independents have shown that they can resist the whipping-in process that has been employed to bring them back within party lines, and their vote will go on increasing every day until election-day. Unless Beaver has by that time secured aid from the Democrats—and such a contingency begins to appear more and more improbable—his defeat is beyond doubt. A Democratic Governor will take his seat for the first time in over twenty years, the old machine-managers will be cleaned out, and the reorganization of the Republican party will be begun on a better and purer basis. Defeat now will be victory in the end. R.

### J. F. LAWRENCE'S RESIDENCE.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The reply of J. Frank Lawrence to my communication in your issue of yesterday is by no means fair and candid.

The question at issue is, Has Mr. Lawrence been a resident of the Fourth Senatorial District for the last two years?

I charge that he has not. If that be so he is clearly ineligible to a seat in the next Legislature, being placed under a constitutional ban from which no amount of quibbling will enable him to escape, and no subterfuge, however cleverly arranged, will avail him.

I will again refer to the constitutional provision which I before cited, and which places an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the ambitious aspirations of Mr. Lawrence: "No person shall be a Senator or Representative who shall not have been for two years next preceding his election a resident within the district or county forming the district from which he is elected."

My former communication contained what the Chicago directories from 1877 to 1881 had to say as to the various places of residence of Mr. Lawrence.

It will be noticed that the directories from 1877 to 1879, inclusive, locate him at 375 Park avenue, the residence of his mother-in-law, and in the Fourth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward. In the spring of 1880 he went to 42 Ogden avenue, in the Eleventh Ward, and outside the Fourth Senatorial District, and remained there some two months, when he returned to the Twelfth Ward, but not to 375 Park avenue.

He went to board with Mr. William J. Tuttle, at 635 West Washington street, and remained there until Mr. Tuttle removed to 629 Monroe street, to which place Mr. Lawrence also removed, and continued to board with Mr. Tuttle.

Both 635 and 629 are in the Second Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, and while there boarding Mr. Lawrence voted in said Second Precinct. He stated that "A year or two ago last summer I went to Ogden avenue . . . and boarded there about two months."

He is grievously at fault as to dates. It was in the spring or early summer of 1881 he returned to 42 Ogden avenue, and from that time has had no other residence, abiding place, or boarding house in the City of Chicago until some months ago, when he put in an appearance at 375 Park avenue, for the first time in nearly three years, as a boarder, and just in time to blossom out as a candidate for the Legislature.

He says he never gave any man the right to put him in the directory as living anywhere else than in the Twelfth Ward.

Ever since the spring of 1880 he has been resting quietly under the slanderous imputation of being located at 42 Ogden avenue, and not alone in the directory of a single year, and duly enters a solemn protest when a motive for so doing presents itself perfectly apparent to the naked eye.

It is true, as before admitted, that he voted in the Twelfth Ward after leaving 375 Park avenue, but he so voted after his first return from Ogden avenue, and while boarding with his friend Tuttle in the Second Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, and not as a resident at 375 Park avenue, in the Fourth Precinct.

Does it require any argument to prove that if he voted in the Second Precinct, while a resident at 375 Park avenue, in the Fourth Precinct, he was guilty of an illegal act?

The anxiety of a man to gain admission to the Legislature must be intense who, when the Constitution bars his admission by the ordinary and proper entrance, seeks to climb up some other way.

The statute touching "forcible entry and detainer" contains no provision covering such a case, but the Constitution, which is the "higher law," makes ample provision.

It says with emphasis to Mr. Lawrence: "You cannot enter now. Tarry at Jericho until your constitutional beard is grown." In dealing with such a case no unbecoming terms are altogether out of place, and if Mr. Lawrence, under his present circumstances, shall stand eagerly astride for the accomplishment of his desired purpose, he may as well distinctly understand in what light he will be regarded by those who are not yet prepared to believe that constitutional obligations should be utterly ignored—that official oaths should be recklessly trampled under foot.

D. L. HOWARD.

### A French Miser.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes the following: A Commissioner of Police at Paris named M. Kuehn was making some inquiries about an individual named Lelong, and for that purpose accompanied him to his residence. M. Kuehn was surprised to find that an individual like Lelong, who was attired like a tramp, lived in a quarter of the Champs Elysées, and was still more astonished when he stopped before a most aristocratic-looking hotel and opened the door. "You don't live here; is not this a vacant hotel?" demanded the Commissioner. "I live here," replied Lelong. "This hotel has belonged to us, father and son, for more than a century, and I have lived here for fifty years without either a housekeeper or servants." M. Kuehn entered and opened the hermetically-fastened window-shutters, and was almost stupefied upon seeing under a thick covering of dust furniture of the most magnificent description, pictures from the easels of all the old masters, heaps of objects of art, among which were more than twenty clocks of the most costly description, pell-mell with rare books, dresses, and linen. In the bedroom he found a magnificent bedstead of rosewood covered with books and engravings. A few steps off a mattress was thrown upon the inlaid floor, with dirty linen and a very ragged coverlet. This was the couch of the singular proprietor of the hotel, who has acknowledged himself to be the recipient of an income of £100,000. When the garments which he wears are worn out he buys a new suit, always black, and throws the old one with the dirty linen into the four corners of his apartment. The hotel contains a *salle de spectacle* filled with beautiful furniture, decorations, and costumes. The proprietor had never invited any one to enter the place, he states, and on this point he is believed to be sincere, for he would thereby expose himself to the risk of being assassinated in the midst of his riches. The unfortunate, who will be medically examined with the object of ascertaining his mental condition, has been taken to the police depot.

No electricity or red pepper in Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Good old-fashioned medicines only.

# THE COURTS.

## Davis Takes an Appeal in the Matter of the Grand Opera-House.

## Another Chapter in the Scoville Divorce Case—Is Mrs. Scoville Insane?

## New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

### The Opera-House Case.

A final decree was entered yesterday morning in the Grand Opera-House case of Hamlin against Davis. The decree finds that Hamlin is the equitable owner of the lease by Borden to Davis, and that Davis holds it in trust for him, subject to his (Hamlin's) faithful observance of its covenants. Hamlin, before the 24th inst., shall execute a bond in the sum of $10,000 to Davis to indemnify him in case of the former's default in observing such covenants, after which Hamlin shall be entitled to the lease, and Davis shall within ten days thereafter surrender it to him. Borden is to be entitled to all the remedies against Hamlin that he might have had against Davis, and is to be restrained from declaring the lease forfeited or interfering with Hamlin's rights unless the latter fails to give the bond to Davis. Hayden is decreed to have no rights or equities in the premises. Davis is to be enjoined from assigning the lease unless Hamlin fails to give the required bond, but if the latter gets five days behind in the payment of any installment of rent Davis may petition the court to compel Hamlin to give an additional bond. Davis' cross-bill is to be dismissed, and he is required to pay the costs of the case. Davis prayed an appeal to the Appellate Court, which was granted under a bond for $500.

### The Scoville Troubles.

In the divorce case of Frances M. Scoville against her husband, George Scoville, a demurrer war argued yesterday afternoon to Scoville's answer. He was charged with cruelty, and after denying the accusation he went on "by way of cross-bill" to aver that she had been guilty of cruelty, so that he was entitled to a divorce. Her attorney wished to have all that part of the answer making charges against his client stricken out, or else held to be a cross-bill, so that he could answer it. Considerable argument was had on the point, the Judge being inclined to allow her to reply to her husband's charges. Her attorney then asked leave to amend his bill.

Mr. Scoville, who appeared for himself, said there was a petition now pending in the County Court to have "the complainant" declared insane, and if the case was decided in a certain way it would render unnecessary any further proceedings in the divorce case, and he wanted the latter case postponed for two weeks, until that insanity question was disposed of. The Judge seemed to think this was reasonable, as he remarked he doubted whether, if Mrs. Scoville was adjudged insane, anyone could be appointed to represent her in the divorce suit, and a two-weeks' postponement was accordingly had.

### Rexford vs. Massey.

In the case of H. Rexford against Henry H. Massey, E. H. Dennison, and others, the defendants yesterday filed answers to the complainant's bill. This was a suit brought by complainant to set aside a deed and bill made by her late husband, Heber S. Rexford Jr., and in which she had joined. She claimed her signature was obtained through fraud and misrepresentation, and that her husband's property had been conveyed to her husband's relatives to her great injury. The bulk of the property was given to his brother-in-law, Massey, in trust to pay her $40 a month and more if she should need it, and at her death to divide it among his relatives. Yesterday the defendants filed answers in which they deny the charges made against them. Massey says the settlement was made by Rexford voluntarily, without any solicitation or undue influence; that Mrs. Rexford was not imposed upon at all, but that the instruments she signed were fully explained to her; that $40 a month is amply sufficient for her ordinary needs, and her husband, in giving her a fixed sum, consulted her best welfare, and devised his property so that neither she nor her relatives could squander it. Massey also denies that he has been guilty of any improper conduct, and even, in order to secure harmony, on the 10th of August last resigned his trust in favor of Dennison, hoping that Mrs. Rexford would be satisfied if a disinterested third party held the trust.

### Items.

The Judges of the Appellate Court have suspended the call of their calendar for a week or two to consider the cases they have already heard and taken under advisement. Among the cases taken up by them yesterday was that of James A. Hunt, of the firm of Seymour, Hunt & Co., against the Board of Trade, involving the wheat deal of August, 1881.

Judge Blodgett is hearing the case of Michelson against the tug Wolff and the tug Annie L. Smith, to recover damages for a collision in the river near Lake street bridge.

In the case of the Escanaba & Lake Michigan Towing Company against the City of Chicago a stipulation was entered into between the parties and an order of court made directing that there be sent to the Supreme Court for their better understanding of the case and as part of the records certain maps of the city and harbor used as exhibits in the hearing of the case; also the report of G. L. Gillespie, Major of Engineers, for 1876, the twenty-fourth annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago for 1881, compiled for the Board of Trade, and the maps used in the trial showing the width of the South Branch.

Judge Gary is hearing the case of Mary Hobbart against E. J. Lehman to recover $5,000 damages. She claims that in February last she was in "The Fair" and caught her foot in the matting and was thrown violently on the floor, breaking her right arm and dislocating her right shoulder, and that the accident was caused by Lehman's carelessness in not keeping the matting in good repair. One of the witnesses for the plaintiff was Dr. St. John, who was called to show the injuries she had received and the likelihood of her recovery, and who created something of a sensation by refusing to answer unless he was paid as an expert. The lawyer, however, failed to put the questions in a proper form so as to compel an answer or justify the Judge in committing the witness for contempt, and the latter was finally excused without giving any testimony.

In the two foreclosure cases of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company against the Garden City Manufacturing & Supply Company, George W. Stanford was yesterday appointed Receiver by Judge Blodgett under bonds for $500. He is authorized to take possession of the property of the company, and rent it and collect the rents, etc.

In the case of the Durham House-Drainage Company against Kelly Bros. to restrain them from using Durham's patent for an improved drainage system Judge Blodgett yesterday refused to grant a preliminary injunction. Affidavits were introduced on the part of the defendants tending to show that Durham's device was not novel or useful.

Judge Smith is hearing the case of John P. White against Clem F. Perloiat and wife to recover $500 commissions for selling a piece of property.

In the case of Ferdinand S. Winslow, Judge Blodgett yesterday authorized R. E. Jenkins, the Assignee, to compromise for $50,000 a claim of about $270,000 held by the Scandinavian National Bank against Winslow's estate.

### Divorces.

Emma N. Clark filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Augustus B. Clark, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Judge Moran yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Lillie M. Napier from Arthur Napier, son of Capt. Napier, who was lost in the Alpena disaster. The parties were married in 1873, and he deserted her nearly three years ago, after going through all her property, worth about $4,500.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to James Armstrong from Emma Armstrong on the ground of desertion, and to Morris S. Kline from Amelia Kline for adultery.

Judge Jameson granted a decree to Mary A. Pickett from John B. Pickett on the ground of desertion; to Katie G. Cole from Russell Cole for desertion; to Frederick Falibush from Sarah Falibush for desertion; and to Maria Coffee from Patrick Coffee for drunkenness.

### United States Courts.

John W. Cary, of Milwaukee, filed a bill yesterday against Monroe Bailey and wife and Henry Ashway to foreclose a mortgage for $12,481.35 on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, 23, 4, in Carroll County.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. began a replevin suit against Joseph B. Ditto to recover sixty-five silk and cloth garments valued at $1,400.

### State Courts.

Nelson A. Beers commenced an action in trespass yesterday against C. C. Child, Anna L. Child, J. J. Diven, J. M. Caldwell, E. H. Broad, and Henry McDaniel to recover $5,000 damages.

Swarthout, Ackerman & Co. began a suit to recover $2,500 of David J. Lines, and another to recover a like amount of J. R. Gilbert.

W. and J. Sloane commenced an attachment suit against Frank S. Osborne and Emeline L. Osborne to recover $7,150.18.

### Criminal Court.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Gardner, the execution in the case of Mr. Vort was stayed for five days. Peter Luckowski, charged with bastardy by Mary Gall, was discharged because he married the girl. Just before his arrest he had enlisted in the army, and, instead of being allowed to enjoy his honeymoon, he was hustled off to join his company by two United States soldiers. Paul Verneck, also charged with bastardy by Ernestine Wiedman, was discharged because he married the girl. In the case of Owen Woods the default was set aside with the defendant as principal and Messrs. M. C. McDonald and James E. Jonas as sureties in $500 each. In the case of Robert Hillock, charged with assault, the defendant was taken as principal and John Hillock and Patrick Mackay as sureties in $300 each. The State's-Attorney challenged the array of petit jurors in attendance; his challenge was sustained by the Judge, and the jurors were discharged. It was a special venire, made because there were no names in the County Clerk's box to draw the regular panel from, and the statute provides that a special venire shall be discharged after the trial of a case, hence the challenge. In the case of Jacob Smith, charged with embezzlement by Sprague, Warner & Co., the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and a jury was impaneled. The case will probably occupy all the time of the court today.

Before Judge Anthony, Charles Hasterlik, charged with selling liquor to a drunkard, had the default set aside, pleaded guilty, and was fined $20 and costs. John Brown, for driving away a horse, was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction. Frank Mead, for larceny, was sentenced on plea to eighteen months in the penitentiary. Duncan Beveridge and Lou Daniels, the Michigan people charged with abduction, had their bail fixed at $1,000 each; Isaac Foster, on a plea of guilty to burglary, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. James J. Ryan pleaded guilty to burglary, and was remanded for sentence. In the case of James Shaw a motion to continue was argued, and the case was passed to Oct. 23. Edward Bryant was tried by the court for larceny, found not guilty, and discharged. Kittie Bryan, a 16-year-old girl, entered a plea of guilty to larceny, and was remanded for trial. Mary Reading was sentenced to five years in the House of Correction, she having been charged with five different cases of larceny.

### The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his admiralty calendar. No. 274, Michelson vs. Tug Wolff, on hearing.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions. No call of the calendar until further notice.

JUDGE GARY—384 to 388, inclusive. No. 383, Habbott vs. Lehman, on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—No. 3,010 on trial, being a continuation of the condemnation cases of the West Park Commissioners.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 271 on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 383, 384, 385, 387, 388, 392, 393, 395, and 397.

JUDGE SMITH—5,948, 6,030, 6,040, 6,074, 6,078. No. 5,900. White vs. Periolat, on hearing.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,052, 6,076, 5,624, 6,082, 6,104, 6,110. No. 6,042. Sears vs. Bushnell, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—8, 15, 16, 17. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 221, 225, 228, 230, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239. No. 225¼, in re. estate of Calhoun, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 166, 167, 173, 178, 181, 183, 185, 186. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 60, 74, 82, 84. No. 20, Holbrook vs. Forsyth, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. No case on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—19, 20, 21, 22, 23. No case on hearing.

### Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Emma Minehart vs. M. A. Minehart, $138.75.

JUDGE SMITH—Ulrich Busch et al. vs. Michael H. McGuire, $511.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—F. W. Muser et al. vs. Isidore D. Goodman, $827.57.—G. H. Strong et al. vs. Charles Linington; verdict, $744, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — William H. Grebe vs. John M. Ferguson, $1,281.38.

## THE EGYPTIAN ELEPHANT.

### What Will Gladstone Do with Arabi?

*New York Times.*

Not the least troublesome of the various Egyptian problems which Mr. Gladstone will have to solve is that of the punishment of Arabi Pasha. It is generally understood that he is to be tried for treason by an Egyptian court. If so, there can be no doubt that he will be found guilty. An Egyptian court will not concern itself with the question of Arabi's guilt or innocence, but with the wishes of the Khedive. That alleged ruler has already expressed the opinion that Arabi is a particularly objectionable traitor, which opinion the court will speedily ratify. Tewfik may not be a person of gigantic intellect, but he has sufficient Oriental sense to know that the proper thing to do with a beaten political enemy is to kill him. Accordingly Arabi Pasha will unquestionably be condemned to death if he is left in the hands of Tewfik and his obedient courts. Mr. Gladstone cannot afford to allow Arabi to be put to death. With all his skill in burying the truth under avalanches of explanation, the Prime Minister knows perfectly well that Arabi was made a prisoner of war by British troops. The recent campaign in Egypt was declared by the English Government to be directed against Arabi and his army, and not against Egypt. It was begun by the British bombardment of the Alexandrian forts, was an act of war against Arabi, who held possession of the forts, and not against the Khedive or the Egyptian people. England went to war with Arabi because he threatened her interests, and not because he had quarreled with Tewfik. Now that England has conquered Arabi and made him a prisoner of war, she cannot honorably throw him to the Khedive's jackals to be torn to pieces. As well might the Germans have delivered Napoleon III. to the Paris Communists with the understanding that they would shoot him as a traitor to Republican France. Arabi was as much the ruler of Egypt at the time the British army landed at Ismailia as Napoleon III. was the ruler of France on the day of Sedan, though neither of the two was regarded as a legitimate ruler by his political enemies. No sophistry can obscure the fact that Arabi was made a prisoner of war by the British troops, and is entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war. Mr. Gladstone cannot afford to waste Arabi. The day may come when the grand old man will discover that the Egyptian war was inconceivably wicked, and that Arabi ought to be replaced in his former position of virtual dictator of Egypt.

### The Salvation Army in India.

The Indian contingent of the Salvation Army, consting of three men and one young woman, have landed at Bombay, with a great demonstration of military pomp. A triumphal procession of war chariots, consisting of bullock carts, paraded the streets, the woman beat a tambourine, and one of the young men attempted to blow a trumpet, but inasmuch as he was warned that this was in contravention of police regulations and he declined to desist, he was incontinently arrested. The procession is described as having caused considerable amusement to the natives, who took the Salvationists for circus people, and possibly viewed the procession as a gratuitous pageant by the Government in commemoration of the victory in Egypt. The uniform of the men consisted of yellow coats reaching to the knees, pantaloons, turbans, and shawls, and English boots. The young woman wore a yellow dress, crowned with a hat trimmed with ribbon. On two occasions the procession was met by a large crowd of Hindoos with tomtoms, but with the assistance of the police the Salvationists continued their march. Each member of the contingent, with the exception of the contumacious member who had been arrested, delivered an address. There is considerable danger, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says, that these objective and aggressive religious demonstrations may excite native susceptibilities and cause disturbance.

## SAD SHOOTING AFFAIR.

### A Georgia Man Mistaken for a Thief and Mortally Wounded by a Friend.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—This morning details of an accidental killing which occurred yesterday near Macon reached Atlanta. It seems that James Dunden and Charles Tankersley are interested in a sugar-cane patch a short distance from Macon. For some time past—in fact ever since the cane has ripened—quantities of the cane have been stolen, thieves making almost nightly raids, and Thursday night Dunden made an arrangement with a neighbor, Richard Davis, to watch the patch. Both armed themselves with double-barreled shotguns, and for some cause or other the friends separated to meet at the patch, and Dunden was the first to reach the patch, and he supposed that his friend was already there, but on the opposit side, as agreed upon. He had not been there long before he heard rustling in the cane, and, supposing the intruder to be a thief, let loose both barrels. To his horror he found that he had shot his friend, one load taking effect in the stomach and the other shattering his left arm. Dunden went at once for help, and Mr. Davis was taken to Tankersley's house and a physician sent for. As soon as the physician saw the wound he pronounced it a fatal one. Though Mr. Davis was alive yesterday, it is thought that there is no chance for him to live. The affair is deeply deplored by all in the settlement. Dunden and Davis are prominent citizens of the locality in which they reside, and their friends in the vicinity and in Macon deeply regret the sad affair.

### The President Invades Canada and Captures a Mascalonge.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Wild rumors fill the air to-night that the end of the world is coming on account of another rumor to the effect that the President spent the day in Canadian waters and actually dined on Canadian soil. Sad to relate, he has been out of the Union for several hours, but the fact should disturb no one, inasmuch as President Grant used to spend his whole summer in New Jersey. It may be mentioned by way of a palliation of this high and treasonable offense of his going to Horse-lock Point that he caught a mascalonge. These two important items, coupled with a third that he also caught nineteen bass, conclude and complete the news budget of the final day of his visit here.

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